

# ARMY

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THE Secretary of the Navy has decided upon the names of the three larger vessels shortly to be contracted for. The 4,000-ton cruiser designed by the bureaus will be called the *Newark*; the 3,730 ton cruiser (*Naniwa-Kan*) the *Charleston*, and the 4,400-ton cruiser (known as No. 27) the *Baltimore*.

THE Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., commenced to receive this week the officers of the new detail for the two years commencing September 1, 1886. Welcome the coming and speed the parting guest has been the order of the week and many pleasant associations have, perforce, been broken up. The same remarks apply to the Military Academy, at West Point, where several changes occurred this week.

COMMANDER BARTLETT, U. S. Navy, continues to receive, almost daily, letters from ship masters in various parts of the world commenting on the benefits derived from the use of oil in mitigating the effects of heavy waves against ships. The effect of a few gallons of oil seem to be most extraordinary, and it is fair to suppose that in the future all sailing craft will carry a quantity of some cheap oil for this purpose alone.

THE following allotments from the appropriations of \$225,000, for improvements and repairs to barracks and quarters, have been recommended by the Quartermaster General, and concurred in by the War Department: For San Antonio, \$50,000; Fort D. A. Russell, \$20,000; Fort Robinson, \$20,000; Fort Porter, \$35,000; Fort Riley, \$40,000; Atlanta, \$40,000; total, \$205,000. Reserved for future apportionment, \$20,000. The apportionment having been made the next thing in order for the Quartermaster General's Office will be the submission of plans and estimates to conform to the amounts allotted.

THE rifle competitions for 1886 are now well under way, and our weekly accounts of their progress, etc., are made as full as possible. Great interest centres in the Army competitions of this year. In this connection, we desire to say a good word for the inspectors of rifle practice at the various headquarters, whose duties, in and out of season, are constant and exacting, and require an amount of patience and attention to detail not generally understood. To their zeal and intelligent development of the specialty entrusted to them is due much of the success and proficiency which has been attained in this most essential branch of military instruction.

WITH reference to a letter in the *Times* from Sir JULIUS VOGEL, in which he proposes that the United Kingdom and its colonies should form one mighty federation, which no colony should have power to quit under pain of coercion by the remainder, *Broad Arrow* says: "Although the various parts of the empire may closely unite for defense, they will never unite to coerce. They will content themselves with saying, 'Erring sister, go in peace.'" Our contemporary seems to forget that Sir JULIUS's plan has been tried with such eminent success in this country that all are delighted with the result, North and South alike, and pleased to remember that we made short work of the erring sister departure party,

which existed here at the outbreak of our civil contest. There is but one possible solution of the various problems that perplex the British nationality, and that is by a frank acceptance of our experience, and a re-adjustment of its shaky political system upon the lines that we have marked out. This is the conclusion to which many of the more thoughtful Englishmen are coming at last.

THE partisan bitterness of our French military contemporaries since the expulsion of the Orleans family is well illustrated by the comments of *L'Avenir Militaire* upon the parade of July 14 in Paris. It seems that the march-past of the *élèves* of the School of St. Cyr was noticeably defective in comparison with previous years. This our contemporary ascribes to the new military law. "Moreover," it says, "the recent expulsion from the army of the Orleans Princes, the especial patrons of the school, was not calculated to increase the enthusiasm of the cadets for General BOULANGER. We recall besides a faulty parade of the battalion some years since on July 14, because the venerated and noble chaplain of the school was excluded from the march of his pupils. It was a universal outcry on their part and they protested in their own way by spoiling the parade." "It is true that if General BOULANGER has not authorized the chaplain to parade, he has this year replaced him with a *continère* whose presence arouse bursts of hilarity and frenzied applause on the part of the spectators."

M. L'HOTTE's voyage across the English Channel has given rise, as might have been expected, to renewed discussion on the great question of the navigability of balloons. On one side almost impossible things are promised; on the other the progress made during the last quarter of a century is minimized and few hopes of an ultimate solution are afforded. Among other things, it is claimed that the voyage has demonstrated the facility with which torpedoes could be dropped on vessels sailing beneath them. As to this, *Broad Arrow* asks: "Are not rockets the proper answer to balloons? No balloon would care to face a shower of rockets, and they would be at her before she could get over the ship, and to drop anything under such circumstances would be difficult, if not impossible. Ships can carry them with ease, and if made longer a balloon might be kept out of range for going much against the ship. A rocket will go straight enough in the light winds that a balloon would want to manoeuvre in. We do not attach much importance to the harm a balloon could do to shipping, though we think too little attention has been paid to rockets."

THE general order announcing the appointments, promotions and other casualties which have occurred since January 1st, 1886, is in type and will be issued at an early date. The rule has been to issue an order of this kind quarterly, but in view of the delay attending the confirmation of Major MERRILL and certain other nominations, including those in the Medical Department, it was found necessary to suspend its publication until this time. The order is really equivalent to a semi-annual issue of the Army Register, and will therefore be in great demand by those accustomed to keeping their registers correctly posted. The most striking feature of the order is the unusually large number of casualties it shows in the 11th Infantry. Since the last

Army Register was issued Captain SCHWAN has been appointed an Assistant Adjutant General, Captains JACKSON and WHITNEY have been retired, Captain BEACH has resigned, four Lieutenants have been promoted and two retired, and six Second Lieutenants advanced to First Lieutenants. These include the promotions to follow the retirement of Lieutenants RAPHAEL and TAYLOR.

THE Ordnance Department of the Army has issued advertisements for proposals for a steel lining tube and 18 steel hoops of American manufacture for an 8-inch breech-loading rifle—the bids to be opened on September 16 next. The tube jacket and forged trunnion hoops for this gun were contracted for with the Midvale Steel Company, and should that firm get the contract for steel hoops and lining tube, they will have the honor of being the first American manufacturers to furnish the Army Ordnance Bureau with all the parts for an all steel 8-inch gun. The gun in question is intended to be built upon the same general design as the 8-inch gun now undergoing trial at Sandy Hook, the forgings for which were obtained from WHITWORTH.

THE following important Naval Boards have been appointed to carry out the provisions of various acts of Congress relating to the Naval Service: To conduct experiments with American torpedoes, in accordance with the act appropriating \$75,000 for "manufacturing, purchasing and experimenting with torpedoes of American manufacture"—Captain A. P. Cooke, President; Comdr. C. F. Goodrich, Lieut. Comdr. R. B. Bradford, Lieuts. A. B. Couden and S. P. Comly, members. To carry out provision of the act of July 26, 1886, relating to the test of rifled cannon—Captain John A. Howell, President, and Lieutenants A. M. Knight and John F. Meigs members. To examine into the condition of the double-turreted monitors *Amphitrite*, *Puritan* and *Terror*, with the view to their completion, as authorized in the Naval Increase Act—Naval Constructors S. K. Pook, W. L. Mintonye and W. H. Varney and Assistant Naval Constructor Lewis Nixon members. The last Board convened at Wilmington, August 25, and from there will go to the League Island Navy-yard and thence to the Brooklyn Yard. The Boards on torpedoes and guns are to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance for instructions. The former will convene as soon as a sufficient number of torpedoes have been received from those desiring to compete. An advertisement will first be issued by the Ordnance Bureau inviting American torpedo inventors to present their inventions for test. It will be issued in a very few days. The Board on guns will convene at the call of its chairman, which will be very shortly, though it will likely be some time before the statutory tests are begun. It will first be necessary to determine upon the amount that can be spared to conduct the experiments with, and then upon the mode of conducting the tests. The law under which the Board will be governed in its actions, provides that "One or more rifled cannon of each type constructed at the cost of the United States for the Navy shall be publicly subjected to the proper test for endurance including such rapid firing as a like gun would be subjected to in battle. This test shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, and if such guns do not prove satisfactory, the type they represent shall not be put in use in the Naval Service."



## PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN L. O. PARKER, 1st U. S. Infantry, is at Virginia Beach, below Cape Charles.

MAJOR W. P. GOULD, U. S. A., is a guest at the Massasoit Hotel, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

GENERAL W. B. HAZEN is on his way to the Pacific Coast on an inspection tour of Signal offices and stations.

CAPTAIN J. S. McNAUGHT, 20th U. S. Inf., left Columbus Barracks, O., this week to spend the fall and winter on leave.

LIEUTENANT H. L. HAWTHORNE, 2d U. S. Art., left Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., early in the week for Fort Monroe, Va.

MAJOR C. H. CARLTON, 3d Cav., under recent orders from Major-Gen. Terry, goes from Fort Davis to Fort Elliott, Tex.

MAJOR GEO. W. BAIRD, Paymaster, arrived in Boston this week and established his office at 159 High street, in that city.

MAJOR ROYAL T. FRANK, 1st U. S. Art., left Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week, to be absent until about the middle of September.

LIEUTENANT L. R. HARE, the recently appointed Adjutant of the 7th Cavalry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Meade.

LIEUTENANT JOHN P. WISSER, 1st U. S. Artillery, arrived in New York from the West this week, and went on to West Point to report for duty.

COLONEL BASIL NORRIS, U. S. A., Medical Director on General Gibbon's staff, left Vancouver Barracks early in the month on a three weeks' vacation.

CAPTAIN G. K. SANDERSON, 11th U. S. Inf., who has been spending a leave at Springfield, O., was in Chicago a few days ago, stopping at the Palmer.

GENERAL ABSALOM BAIRD, U. S. A., who has been visiting General J. B. Fry, at Newport, was in New York early in the week, registering at the Hoffman House.

LIEUTENANT A. W. VOGDES, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., early in the week, from a pleasant and instructive visit to Buffalo.

COLONEL W. P. CARLIN, 4th Infantry, has been presiding over a general court martial of thirteen members, convened at Fort Walla Walla, by order of General Gibbon.

CAPTAIN J. L. BULLIS, 24th Infantry, whose wife recently died at San Antonio, will rejoin at Fort Sill early in September. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved officer.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL G. A. FORSYTH, 4th Cav., has taken command of the regiment and post of Fort Huachuca, Colonel W. B. Royall, 4th Cavalry, having come East on sick leave.

LIEUTENANT ALBERT TODD, 1st U. S. Art., late of Fort Monroe, Va., spent a few days with friends in Boston this week preparatory to starting to join his battery at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.

LIEUTENANT H. L. RIPLEY, 24th Inf., Acting Engr. Officer of the Department of the Missouri, was at Fort Riley, this week, on business connected with improvements to be made to the sewerage of that post.

LIEUTENANT A. C. BLUNT, 5th U. S. Artillery, was in New York this week, and reported to Major General Schofield for orders to go to Fort Niagara, N. Y., to take part in the Atlantic rifle competitions.

CAPTAIN J. S. WHARTON, 19th U. S. Inf., who has been residing with relatives at Montrose, N. Y., came to New York this week to appear before the Retiring Board at Governor's Island, of which Major-General Schofield is President.

CAPTAIN W. S. STARRING, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., after a two years' tour of duty at the National Armory, will go in a few weeks to Omaha to report to General Crook for duty as Chief Ordnance Officer. He will also take command of the ordnance depot at Cheyenne.

LIEUTENANT H. H. SARGENT, 2d U. S. Cavalry, and Miss Alice C. Applegate, were married at Fort Klamath, Ore., August 15, and have gone to Champaign, Ill., the groom having recently been ordered to duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Illinois.

CAPTAIN J. H. DORST, 4th Cavalry, left Fort Leavenworth, Aug. 16, for Albuquerque, to report to General Miles, and the Apache Indians have been placed in temporary charge of Lieut. J. O. Mackay, 3d Cavalry, until Captain Dorst returns. The *Critic*, referring to the duty devolved upon Captain Dorst in this connection, says: "He is a young officer who is credited in the Army and on the frontier, where he won his spurs very soon after leaving West Point, with ability and judgment beyond his years, and if any unforeseen trouble has occurred, he has the confidence of his Army friends that he is exactly the man to carry out the plans of the authorities."

THE *Brackett News*, referring to the recent marriage of Lieutenant J. H. King, 8th Cavalry, to Miss Gertrude Shepard, says: "Captain Shepard, father of the bride, has one of the most beautiful and valuable ranches in all Western Texas, consisting of considerably more than 100,000 acres, of which he is himself the owner of 55,000 acres, the rest being leased from the State. He owns the land for some three miles about Marathon, together with the town site. He is from Erie, Pa., and the boyhood home of Lieutenant King was also there, and his family and that of Captain Shepard have been warm friends for many years. The Lieutenant is regarded as a very worthy officer, of excellent record and character, and himself and bride are both to be heartily congratulated on their happy union. Lieutenant Geo. H. Morgan and Mrs. Morgan, friends of both Lieutenant King and Captain Shepard and family, accompanied Chaplain Hammond from Fort Davis to attend the wedding. All speak of the occasion as every way most enjoyable."

GENERAL ANSON G. MCCOOK and Mrs. McCook are in London.

MAJOR ALEX. MCKENZIE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was a recent guest at the Windsor Hotel, St. Paul.

GENERAL RUFUS INGALLS, U. S. A., was in New York this week looking up old friends, whose number is legion.

COLONEL JULIAN McALLISTER, U. S. A., and Mrs. McAllister, were at the Francis Cottage, Newport, R. I., this week.

COLONEL W. B. ROYALL, 4th U. S. Cavalry, was among the arrivals this week at the St. Sauveur, Bar Harbor, Me.

Mrs. PAUL, widow of General Paul, and her two daughters, have returned to Washington from a visit to Cincinnati.

COLONEL J. K. MIZNER, U. S. A., visited friends in New York early in the week, making his headquarters at the Grand Hotel.

LIEUTENANT H. W. WHEELER, 5th Cavalry, designated for a two years' recruiting tour, arrived in New York City this week.

BRIGADIER GENERAL T. H. RUGER, U. S. A., and staff, attended the opening of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, Aug. 23.

LIEUTENANT T. J. CLAY, 10th Infantry, by direction of General Miles, was sent to the field to report to Captain Lawton for special duty.

CAPTAIN E. VAN A. ANDRUSS, 1st U. S. Artillery, on leave, from the Pacific Coast, was in New York this week, visiting old acquaintances.

LIEUT. W. L. PITCHER, 8th U. S. Inf., is now located at 218 West Pratt street, Baltimore, Md., being in charge of the Recruiting office there.

GENERAL BADEAU's latest article on General Grant touches mainly on the great friendship existing between him and Lieutenant General Sheridan.

LIEUTENANT C. J. BAILEY, 1st U. S. Artillery, on his way from the Pacific Coast to duty at Fort Monroe, Va., visited friends in New York this week.

LIEUTENANT EATON A. EDWARDS, 25th U. S. Infantry, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Knox University, Galesburg, Ill., was a recent guest at the Leland Hotel, Chicago.

COLONEL DE LANCY FLOYD-JONES, U. S. A., who recently returned to his home at Oyster Bay, Long Island, from a tour around the world, was a recent guest at the New American Hotel, Richfield Springs.

LIEUTENANT A. C. TAYLOR, 2d U. S. Art., left Little Rock, Ark., early in the week, for Fort Niagara, N. Y., to compete for selection as a member of the Army team. He belongs to the "class of distinguished marksmen."

GENERAL JAMES B. FRY has been employing his leisure time at Newport, R. I., in writing a "Review of Natural Law in the Spiritual World, a Work by Henry Drummond, F. R. S. E., F. G. S." Gen. Fry has had his review published in pamphlet form.

COLONEL CHARLES L. FINKE, of the 23d Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., has received a letter from Colonel John Hamilton, 5th U. S. Artillery, thanking him for the courtesies extended to him while he was the guest of the regiment at its Newport encampment, and highly praising the soldierly bearing of the men and the excellent discipline that was observed.

A SUMMER resident at Assateague Island, Va., writes: "The lighthouse management here is most admirable, being under the care and inspection of Capt. G. B. White, U. S. N., whose headquarters are in Philadelphia. He is a strict disciplinarian, requiring full obedience to his rigid rules and the fullest performance of duty, with neatness in every detail; yet he is held in the highest esteem by those under him."

LIEUTENANT W. M. DAY, 9th Cavalry, passed through Kansas City last week, which gives the *Times* of that city occasion to say: "Lieut. Day is known as one of the best and coolest heads among the Indian fighters of the Army, and has had many years' experience as a scout. He believes that the renegade Indians, who for the past year or more have been committing the frightful depredations on the border, will surrender to Gen. Miles, and be duly punished."

"We seem to be quite in the Arctic business in Rock Island," says the *Daily Union*. "First we (speaking parenthetically) marry a favorite daughter to Lieut. Schwatka (a remarkably fine young Arctic explorer being the result, in due course of time). Then we select another favorite daughter and wed her to Lieut. Garlington, of the Greeley Relief Expedition, and we still have left, stowed away somewhere in our midst, the very girl to suit the discoverer of the North Pole, whoever he may be."

THE marriage of Lieutenant E. A. Garlington, 7th Cavalry, to Miss Anna Buford, at Rock Island, Aug. 17, to which we alluded briefly last week, seems to have been a very pleasant affair. The *Rock Island Daily Union*, referring to the event, says: "The bride-elect, with her father, arrived at Trinity Church promptly at noon where they were met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Lieut. L. S. McCormick, 7th Cavalry, of Fort Leavenworth. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom, with the bride's family repaired to the residence, No. 1210 1st avenue, where the wedding feast was spread. A large number of the immediate family friends were invited to the reception. Many and valuable were the presents bestowed upon the happy couple. Lieut. and Mrs. Garlington, accompanied by Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Bell, leave to-night for Niagara Falls and the St. Lawrence River, and after a short visit in the East will repair to their home at Fort Buford, D. T. Mrs. Garlington is one of Rock Island's best known young ladies, having a large circle of friends by whom she will be greatly missed." The married couple arrived in New York on Wednesday and took apartments at the Grand Hotel.

COLONEL GILDER, having surmounted his recent difficulties, has again started for the North Pole.

LIEUTENANT C. H. HUNTER, 1st Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., on Monday on a week's leave.

CAPTAIN HORACE NEIDE, 4th U. S. Infantry, will go abroad in September to spend nearly a year.

A RUMOR abroad early in the week, that General Joseph E. Johnston was dying, has been positively contradicted.

GENERAL C. C. AUGER, U. S. A., whose recent shooting by a negro we reported last week, is in a fair way to recovery.

LIEUTENANT W. H. COFFIN, 5th U. S. Artillery, spent this week at Burlington inspecting the Vermont militia encamped there.

LIEUTENANT C. A. L. TOTTEN, 4th U. S. Artillery, spent a busy week of it this week in the camp of the Connecticut National Guard at Niantic.

LIEUTENANT J. J. O'CONNELL, 1st U. S. Infantry, visited friends in San Francisco last week, on his way East to enter upon a tour of recruiting duty.

LIEUTENANT S. R. JONES, 4th U. S. Artillery, paid an official visit this week to the State Camp Ground, Connecticut, to inspect the siege gun and mortar battery.

CAPTAIN A. S. B. KEYES, 10th Cavalry, as will be seen in another column, has been acquitted of the charges on which he was recently tried at Fort Grant, Ariz.

LIEUTENANT H. B. OSGOOD, and A. Cronkhite, of the Artillery arm, under orders issued this week, will continue on special duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe.

LIEUTENANTS W. H. BEAN, 2d Cavalry, and C. G. Lyman, 5th Infantry, graduates of the year, visited their brother graduate, Lieut. W. G. Elliot, 9th Inf., at Newport, R. I., this week.

MR. A. S. ABELL, the esteemed proprietor and senior editor of the *Baltimore Sun*, celebrated his eightieth birthday, Aug. 10, at Guilford, his summer residence, in Baltimore county, Md.

A WASHINGTON "special" to a Western paper says: "The knowing ones are now backing Jedediah Baxter for the Surgeon Generalship. Secretary Endicott is backing him and third time of trial may bring him victory. Crane beat him first, then Murray, now is his turn."

COLONEL W. E. MERRILL, U. S. A., long in charge of the Ohio River improvements, and one of the ablest engineers in the Service, is recovering from his severe illness and will spend a two months' sick leave in the East. His many friends wish him a speedy recovery and safe return, says the *Cincinnati Commercial*.

CAPTAIN JACK CRAWFORD, formerly chief of the scouts in the Sioux and Apache campaigns, was bitten on the back of the right hand by a rattlesnake recently, while en route from his mines in the South Osage mountains to his home at Fort Craig. His hand and arm are terribly swollen, but the physicians think he may recover.

CHAPLAIN J. V. LEWIS, U. S. A., of Fort Niobrara, delivered a powerful sermon before the G. A. R., at their recent reunion at Norfolk, Neb. After the sermon came the procession, headed, says a despatch, by the Fort Niobrara band. Then came General Brisbin and staff, mounted, and several troops of U. S. Cavalry. The cavalry was well mounted and made a fine showing.

At the reunion last week at Des Moines, Iowa, of the veterans of the Mexican War, a resolution was adopted recommending to the President of the U. S. the name of our comrade and fellow member, Col. Albert G. Brackett, of the 3d U. S. Cavalry, for promotion to the grade of brigadier-general when a vacancy shall occur. At the banquet Gen. Brackett responded for the "Army and Navy."

In a lecture on "The German Soldier in Newport," delivered before the Newport Historical Society, Mr. J. G. Rosengarter said: "Gen. Geo. W. Cullum's admirable historical sketch of the fortification defenses of Newport contains a very clear, concise, and critical account of the siege, illustrated by a contemporary map discovered by him in the Massachusetts Historical Society Library."

THE German Minister of War, General Bronsart von Schellendorf, is described as an amiable gentleman of pleasant manners, who, however, appears in Parliament much less dignified than either of his predecessors, Gen. von Roon and Gen. von Kameke. He speaks too much and with too much zeal, but he shows on every occasion the cultivated soldier and true disciple of Gen. Moltke. Tall and commanding as Bronsart is in appearance, he seems alight in comparison with the Minister of Marine, General Caprivi, whose herculean proportions rival those of Bismarck.

THE *Omaha Excelsior* of Aug. 21 says: Captain C. A. Coolidge, 7th Infantry, has been called East by the death of his mother. Capts. George M. Downey, S. P. Jocelyn, W. F. Spurgin, S. A. Haughey; 1st Lieutenants J. W. Duncan, Willis Wittick, Harry L. Bailey, Chas. M. Truitt; 2d Lieuts. John S. Parke, Jr., Lawrence Hearn, Henry L. Stryer, Edward McCaskey are the officers of the 21st Infantry, and Capts. Olmstead and Dawson and Lieuts. Burnett, Trout, Taylor and Ladd those of the 9th Cavalry transferred to Fort Duquesne, the post in north-eastern Utah.

LAST week we reported the triple marriage and the silver wedding to occur at Fort Hancock, Tex., September 2, the principals being Colonel S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., and Mrs. Young, the Misses Edith and Burton Young and Lieuts. Knight and Read. Concerning the occasion, a correspondent of the *Kansas City Times* writes: "It will be one of the most brilliant affairs that has ever occurred on the border and at the same time one that will appeal largely to the hearts of all, in so far as it does the cementing of old ties and of tried affection and the forming of new ones, full of youthful hope and tenderness. Not only military circles, but the entire community, join in wishing these charming people bon voyage on the matrimonial sea."



GENERAL THOMAS A. McPARLIN, U. S. A., and family have returned to Omaha, Neb.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT and Mrs. Endicott are at the Glen House, White Mountains.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., on Thursday, to be absent for a week.

MAJOR F. W. HESS, U. S. A., left Washington on Thursday to join his family at McConnellsburg, Pa.

GENERAL THOMAS J. WOOD, U. S. A., and wife have just returned from the seashore to their home in Dayton.

CAPTAIN J. H. HURST, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., the latter part of the week from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT H. J. REILLY, 5th U. S. Artillery, at present on leave, will join Light Battery F at Fort Hamilton in October.

LIEUTENANT S. F. MASSEY, 5th Artillery, will join the light battery of his regiment at Fort Douglas, Utah, early in October.

MISS GRACE W. STIVERS, daughter of Capt. Stivers, U. S. A., has returned home from a visit to Martha's Vineyard, Boston, and Pawtucket.

GENERAL A. McD. MCCOOK, U. S. A., and Mrs. McCook have returned to Fort Leavenworth from their sad visit to Cincinnati to bury their little child.

LIEUTENANT H. L. HARRIS, 1st Artillery, has relinquished duty at the Headquarters Division of the Pacific, and gone to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for temporary duty.

LIEUTENANT A. C. BLUNT, 5th U. S. Artillery, who has been lately visiting at Liberty, N. Y., left the latter part of the week for Fort Niagara to act as statistical officer at the rifle competitions there.

THE Omaha Herald reports Gen. Hazen as saying, while there last week: "I shall be absent for four months, but will not return via Omaha. I shall cross the Isthmus and go up the Atlantic Coast, most likely."

GENERALS McMAHON and Horatio King, of New York, were at Fort Leavenworth early in the week, the guests of Col. Gillis, and afterwards, with several others of the Loyal Legion, attended a dinner at the National Hotel.

The following officers have been admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Aid Association since our last report: Lieuts. Edward Lynch, 8th Inf. (July 1, 1886); John S. Parke, 21st Inf.; John F. Morrison, 20th Inf.; Chas. G. Ayres, 10th Cav.; A. M. Palmer, 24th Inf.; Capt. G. C. Doane, 2d Cav.; Lieuts. Wm. Geo. Elliot, 9th Inf.; B. A. Byrne, 6th Inf.; Maj. A. E. Bates, Pay Dept.; Lieuts. B. M. Pursell, Sig. Corps; J. E. Maxwell, Sig. Corps; O. B. Mitcham, Ord. Dept.; B. C. Lockwood, 23d Inf.; John S. Mallory, 2d Inf.; Capt. Rogers Birnie, Jr., Ord. Dept.; Lieut. David Price, 1st Art.

MRS. HELEN M. CARROLL, who was divorced from Maj.-Gen. S. S. Carroll, U. S. A., retired, and afterwards remarried him, again sues for divorce, alleging that she remarried Gen. Carroll at his urgent request and on his solemn promise to stop drinking. He kept this promise for nearly twelve months, she says, when he fell into the company of bad men and women and began to drink again and to abuse her and call her vile names. He also refused to furnish her with the comforts or even the necessities of life. She states that he boasts that the courts at Washington do not interfere with him, as he is a Major General in the Army, and that he will treat her as he chooses. She also alleges various acts of infidelity with lewd and abandoned women.

CAPTAIN A. H. VON LUETTITZ, a retired Army officer, who lost his right leg ten years ago in a gallant charge upon Indians, has been sued by his former landlady, a Mrs. Sarah Zimmerman, for "attendance" upon him. She had sued him once before for "damages" for the same services, but withdrew her suit before the time set for trial. The Captain says that the full extent of her "attendance" upon him was limited to such assistance as she could render occasionally, while his colored attendant was temporarily absent, in enabling him to go down the back stairway of the house. Mrs. Sarah Zimmerman is the woman who startled the community a few weeks ago by suing Congressman Geddes, of Ohio, for slander, charging him in her bill of particulars with the alleged statement that no man was safe with her alone. She was recently charged by the Captain with stealing his wooden leg.

THE Vancouver Independent of August 12 says: Lieut. James A. Buchanan, 14th Inf., and wife, are at Clatsop Beach, inhaling ocean breezes.... Captain C. H. Warrens, 14th Inf., came over from Seattle for a few days rest at the post this week.... Captain Franck Taylor, 1st Art., took his family up to Fort Coeur d'Alene yesterday, to remain for a week or two in a spot quite as pleasant as any at the seaside.... Surgeon E. B. Mosely, Vancouver Barracks, will this year try his nerve as a contestant in the Department rifle contest.... Gen. W. T. Sherman, accompanied by his daughter Lizzie, are expected this week.... Col. Lewis C. Hunt, 14th Inf., is quite sick at present, and unable to travel.... The Department rifle contest commences in earnest to-day, and things are lively at the Vancouver Barracks target range.... Lieut. J. P. Wesser, 1st Art., detailed to West Point, departed Saturday by way of San Francisco.

THE Vancouver Independent, of Aug. 19, says: Col. N. B. Sweitzer, 1st Cav., is again at Walla Walla, after a brief tour in San Francisco.... Miss Katharine Beck, of Boston, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Buchanan.... Lieut. D. L. Pearson, 2d Cav., has gone from Fort Walla Walla to the Sound, with his family, for a brief vacation.... Major J. P. Canby has entered upon his duties as chief paymaster.... Col. De Russy gave a sermon at the post commander's residence Tuesday night which was largely attended, and a grand success.... Chief Justice Waite and party were at Vancouver Barracks on Tuesday. They were received with all due honors.... Gen. W. T. Sherman and daughter were at the barracks for a few hours Friday, the guests of Gen. Gibbon.... Gen. Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., is expected this week, on a visit to Gen. John Gibbon, his old companion in arms, in the famous Iron Brigade.... Among other nominations sent to the Senate by the President for confirmation was that of Dr. Eugene Stone, to be Assistant Surgeon in the Navy. Dr. Stone is a son of Col. E. W. Stone, 21st U. S. Inf., lately stationed at Boise Barracks.

LIEUTENANT H. H. SARGENT, 2d Cavalry, and Mrs. Sargent were at the Nicollet House, St. Paul; this week.

LIEUTENANT H. H. LUDLOW, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Fort McHenry this week for Fort Monroe, Va., his new post of duty.

CAPTAIN J. F. MUNSON, U. S. A., left Ocean Grove, N. J., this week for Indianapolis, his address while there being 13 West North street.

La France Militaire says Maj. Upham, 5th U. S. Cav., and Capt. Moylan, 7th Cav., will assist at the manoeuvres of 1886, in the 12th corps d'armée, as representatives of the United States.

THE Presidio County News says: Major W. H. Gardner, who has been Post Surgeon for over four years, will leave Fort Davis, Texas, next week on an extended leave. Dr. Gardner is extremely popular, and his departure is deeply regretted by both officers and citizens.

THE following officers of the Army are registered at the office of the Adjutant-General: 1st Lieut. S. W. Fountain, 8th Cav.; Major J. R. McGinness, S.; Major Edwin Bentley, S.; 2d Lieut. H. B. Moon, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. F. Bell, 7th Cav., and 1st Lt. W. S. Wyatt, 9th Inf.

ADJUTANT GENERAL DRUM is now enjoying the bucolic delights of country life, and is determined to hold up the Army end in farming against Admiral Ammen, who represents the Navy. The General has a very handsome farm several miles from Washington, and drives out every afternoon after he has completed his official duties. He leaves the War Department rather early in the day, but makes up for it by being on hand early in the morning. He frequently startles the messengers by appearing at his desk before they have put the office in readiness for him.

A DESPATCH from Prospect House, N. Y., August 26, says: The President was a weary man to-night, for to-day, in company with Dr. Ward, he had explored a half dozen lakes and ponds, travelling in all a distance of twenty miles, one-fourth of the journey being made on foot. They took their trolling lines along, but as they returned without any fish neither of them was willing to admit that they had had a day's fishing. The one unhappy moment of the journey was when they passed Col. A. H. Belo, of the Galveston News, on Long Pond, who triumphantly held up for their inspection a four-pound salmon trout. A deer got into the lake in front of Saranac Inn, while the President was eating his breakfast, and it was proposed to drive it ashore and give Mr. Cleveland a shot at it. The guides pulled toward the animal with all their might, but, like the bear which was on the lake the day before, it got ashore unhurt, notwithstanding that three balls from a Winchester rifle skipped over the water in dangerous proximity to it.

"YACHTING parties this summer," says the Times, "are considered to be 'quite the correct thing.' Everybody who owns, who can rent, hire, or beg a yacht takes his friends on a yachting party. But it was left for Captain Stafford, 15th Infantry, U. S. A., now stationed at David's Island, to make up a combination 'yacht clambake' party, and he did it royally last Friday. The captain is happy in the possession of a yacht; so are his friends happy. Friday was simply a glorious day, and the captain's yacht seemed to appreciate the fact that it was blessed with good winds and immaculate water. On board were Captain Stafford's wife and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Hamburger, of Chicago, who owns one of the biggest ranches in New Mexico; Lieut. J. K. Waring, U. S. A., wife and daughter; Miss Lizzie Waring, of Fort Niobrara; Miss Lillian Lee, daughter of Colonel Lee, Chief Quartermaster of the Dept. of Missouri; Charles M. Stafford; Willis E. Stafford, his brother, and Miss Amelia Burt, who captured all masculine hearts on the pilgrimage. The party meandered gracefully and breezily over the ruffled waters of the Sound for hours, and then put in at Huckleberry Island. The clambake was a regular old-fashioned, gorgeous Rhode Islander, and several cases of Perrier Jouet didn't detract at all from its intrinsic merit. In the midst of the fun a party of non-commissioned officers from the captain's company came down from David's Island and set up their tents on the island and initiated the non-military into the mysteries of camp life. They had a splendid time. Some of the party got lost—they said they got mixed up in the mythical huckleberry bushes—but they were found, and it was late when the little party got back to New York."

LIEUTENANT C. J. BOUSH, U. S. N., and Mrs. Boush are at Williamsburg, Va.

REAR ADMIRAL W. E. LEROY, U. S. N., registered at the Victoria Hotel, New York, on Tuesday.

CAPTAIN HENRY WILSON, U. S. N., was a guest at the Westminster Hotel, New York, this week.

THE engagement is announced of Miss Boker, of Newport, R. I., to Lieut. M. F. Wright, U. S. N.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR THEO. D. WILSON, U. S. N., visited at Old Point Comfort early in the week.

COMMANDER JAMES O'KANE, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, early in the week.

PAYMASTER L. G. BOGGS, U. S. N., registered at the Albemarle Hotel, New York, early in the week.

CAPTAIN R. W. MEADE, U. S. N., and the members of the Board, were at the Norfolk Navy-yard, this week.

LIEUTENANT F. S. CARTER and Ensign Hugh Rodman, U. S. N., were at Narragansett Pier, R. I., this week.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHITNEY, on board the Despatch, went from Newport to Boston early in the week.

A BAR HARBOR "local" says: "Dr. Ruth, the Adonis of the Navy, is the guest of J. Biddle Porter, at the Wyandotte."

REAR ADMIRAL EDWARD SIMPSON, U. S. N., contributes to the September number of Harpers Magazine an interesting article on "United States Docks and Navy-yards."

LIEUTENANT SEATON SCHROEDER, U. S. N., and the party of Japanese under his escort, arrived at Newport, R. I., on Monday.

CAPTAIN GEO. H. PERKINS, U. S. N., who has a cottage at Newport, R. I., was thrown from his horse last week and severely injured.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER C. H. STOCKTON, U. S. N., of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, will shortly join his family at Saugatuck Lake.

ENSIGN E. E. WRIGHT, U. S. N., has an instructive and interesting article on the Apprentice Training Squadron in "Harper's Young People" for Aug. 24.

COMMODORE D. L. BRAINE, Captain G. B. White, Lieut. Commander R. B. Bradford, and Lieut. E. S. Jacob, registered at the Navy Department this week.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR DELAVAN BLOODGOOD, U. S. N., relinquished duty at the New York Navy-yard on Tuesday, and now goes to duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

REAR ADMIRAL C. R. P. RODGERS, U. S. N., leaves Sweet Springs, West Va., this week, for Far Rockaway, Long Island, N. Y., where he will spend the next five weeks.

LIEUTENANT E. L. JACOB, U. S. N. (retired), with his children, is spending a few days with his friend Lieut. Downs L. Wilson, U. S. N., at 1418 Thirty-third street, Georgetown, D. C.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR J. C. SPEAR, U. S. N., says the New York Times, who has just joined at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, is personally very popular in the yard, and has made a local reputation as a surgeon.

NAVAL CADET S. W. ARMISTEAD, appointed assistant naval constructor recently, was one of the graduates of the Naval Academy sent to the Greenwich Naval School, in England, for the two years' advanced course in construction.

LIEUTENANT A. E. CULVER, U. S. N., who has been at Paris, France, since last October, was a passenger on board the Alaska on her recent trip and is now a guest of Mr. D. R. Case, at the country place of his father, Rear Admiral Case, at Bristol.

MRS. GENERAL HUNT and her daughter, Mrs. Robt. A. Marmion, are now the guests of Capt. Stivers, U. S. A., at his handsome residence in Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Marmion expects to join her husband, whose ship, the Junata, is on her way to Valparaiso.

ENSIGN M. K. EYRE, U. S. N., late of the Ranger, was married at Vallejo, Cal., August 14, to Miss Carrie Klink, and the married couple are now on their way to Annapolis, Md. Among the wedding gifts was a handsome clock presented by the officers of the Ranger.

CHIEF ENGINEER R. B. HINE, U. S. N., has gone to visit friends and relations on the Hudson, spending some time also at Lake George, and does not expect to return to Washington before Sept. 10 or later. Mr. Hine returned from the Brazil Station in the Nipsic, after a cruise of over three years.

P. A. ENGINEER JAMES ENTWISTLE, of the Navy, is still on "temporary duty connected with the trial of the machinery of the U. S. S. Atlanta." Mr. Entwistle prefers the quiet and seclusion of Paterson, N. J., to the rush and bustle of New York, and is living with his mother in that metropolitan suburb.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER DOYLE, U. S. N., of the Iroquois, is so well remembered at the Navy Department that the following extract from a recent letter from his ship will be duly appreciated: "Our paymaster, Doyle, still carries on the conversation." From which it appears that he has lost none of his geniality nor capacity of expression.

CHIEF ENGINEER WM. H. HARRIS, the detail officer of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, left Washington on Thursday under orders, to witness certain tests of specimens of riveted steel joints for boilers with the testing machine at Watertown Arsenal. After he has completed his duties at the arsenal he will spend a week at his old home in that vicinity.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. GILL, Military Storekeeper, of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, died suddenly at Asbury Park, N. J., August 21, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He had been sick but a short time and was recuperating on leave at the seaside, but his sudden death was entirely unexpected. His career is thus summed up: He was born at Baltimore, Md., in 1828. In early childhood his parents moved to Ohio, where he learned the printing trade. At the age of nineteen he had become owner and editor of the Jeffersonian, a weekly newspaper still in existence at Cambridge, Ohio. While editor he was elected secretary of the Ohio Constitutional Convention. In 1850 he moved to New Lisbon, Ohio, and there edited the Ohio Patriot. In 1858 he received the appointment of military storekeeper at Fort Leavenworth, and there remained until the war broke out, when he was assigned to Cincinnati. While stationed at Fort Leavenworth he started the Fort Leavenworth Herald, the first daily paper in that section. During the war he was stationed at the Cincinnati Arsenal, where the bulk of the war stores were kept. From Cincinnati he was transferred to New York and from there to Philadelphia. He resigned his commission in 1870 owing to ill health. In 1874 he was elected to the New Jersey Assembly and in 1875 was re-elected. After serving his two terms in the Legislature he went to Washington as secretary of the Committee on Military Affairs. While there, by a special act of Congress, in 1882, he was restored to his former position in the Army and was assigned to the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia,



The funeral took place at Elizabeth, N. J., August 23, and was largely attended.

**SECOND LIEUTENANT JEROME J. WEINBERG**, 13th U. S. Infantry, who was recently severely burned at Fort Leavenworth as reported last week from the explosion of a lamp, died in the hospital at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 23. Lieut. Weinberg joined the Signal Corps in 1873 as a private, rose to sergeant, was discharged in March, 1878, and in September of the same year joined the 3d U. S. Cavalry, as a private, and was afterwards appointed a Hospital Steward. In 1884 he passed a successful examination for a commission, and was appointed, Aug. 4 of that year, a 2d Lieutenant of the 13th U. S. Infantry. He was regarded as an efficient officer with a wide and practical knowledge of Army matters.

Mrs. **BULLIS**, wife of Captain J. L. Bullis, 24th U. S. Infantry, who had been in poor health for a long time, died at San Antonio August 16. The *San Antonio Express*, referring to the sad event, says: "Mrs. Bullis had long been a patient sufferer, but bore up until the last with a fortitude hardly to be expected. At the time of her death she was 37 years of age, and was a direct descendant of the Rodriguez family, one of the original thirteen from the Canary Islands. She married Captain Bullis nearly thirteen years ago, and has ever since contributed the greater portion of the happiness he has enjoyed. She was loved by all who knew her and respected by all. Captain Bullis has the sincere sympathy of the entire community. The remains were taken from the residence to San Fernando Cathedral, where Bishop Neaz performed the rites. All the officers of the post did honor to the dead. The pall-bearers were Colonel John Withers, Major Bash, John Withers, Jr., R. Pereda, Wm. Cassin, Ed. Guilbeau, Mr. Hewitt, and Lieut. O. M. Smith.

At a meeting of the members of Company G, 2d Infantry, held at Fort Niobrara, Neb., on the evening of Aug. 15, 1886—president, Elie Rivers, 1st Sergt. Co. G, 2d Inf.; secretary, Joseph Honnel, Corp. Co. G, 2d Inf.—the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, together with one requesting their publication:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved comrade Private Lawrence Crane, Company G, 2d Infantry, on the evening of Aug. 14, 1886, and

Whereas, We deeply lament his loss, which deprives us of a true comrade, and the company of an excellent soldier.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore our loss in the death of our comrade, who, during his long period of service in the United States Army, by his manly and soldierly conduct, made friends of all; we do hereby express sincere sorrow at his departure from our midst, and our appreciation of his many excellent qualities.

Resolved, That while we deplore his death we sincerely sympathize with all his relatives and friends, and assure them of our affectionate remembrance of him.

M. **BOSWELL SEAWELL**, a nephew of Gen. Washington Seawell, U. S. A., retired, died August 12 at his late residence in Gloucester County, Va., in the 70th year of his age. His remains were interred at Gloucester Place, the residence of ex-President Tyler while U. S. Senator, of whom the deceased was also a nephew.

Mrs. **ANNA M. NEIL**, who died at Detroit, Mich., August 15, in the 70th year of her age, was the mother of Captain C. A. Coolidge, 7th U. S. Infantry, and of E. B. Coolidge, formerly of the U. S. Navy. She was the eldest daughter of the late Henry Rice and Maria Burroughs, of Boston.

MR. **GEORGE A. LUDIN**, who died at Nyack, N. Y., August 20th, in his 23th year, was the son-in-law of Chief Engineer Louis J. Allen, U. S. Navy. Mr. Ludin was only married about nine months ago, and the widow and relatives are plunged in the deepest affliction. He died of congestion of the brain.

MR. **EUGENE MOULTON KETELTAS**, a brother of Col. Henry Keteltas, formerly captain 15th U. S. Infantry, died, of heart disease, at Newport, R. I., Aug. 26. He was unmarried.

EDWARD STANISLAUS JONES, son of the late Capt. Jacob Jones, U. S. N., died at The Anchorage, near Cecilton, Md., Aug. 24, after an illness of several weeks.

MARY BENBRIDGE, widow of John Quin, Master, U. S. N., died recently at Mapleview, Pa. Her husband died in 1855.

Mrs. **MARY C. COGSWELL**, mother of Lieut. J. K. Cogswell, U. S. N., died at Philadelphia, August 5.

#### REGULARS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The *Alta*, referring to the military procession of the G. A. R., etc., in San Francisco July 31, says: "The first to arrive and form line was the detachment of regular troops from the Presidio and military posts in and about the city. This was preceded by the 1st U. S. Infantry Band. Col. W. R. Shafter, 1st U. S. Infantry, was in command of the regular troops, and was accompanied by Lieuts. F. H. Edmunds, adjutant, and T. H. Barry, R. Q. M., of his staff. A battalion of the 1st Infantry followed, under command of Major E. Collins, which was composed of Co. C, Capt. W. N. Tisdall; Co. G, 2d Lieut. Thos. Connolly, and Co. F, 2d Lieut. R. H. Noble, making six platoons of twelve file front. A battalion of the 1st U. S. Artillery followed, dismounted, under command of Capt. J. W. Dillenback, comprised of Battery A, Lieuts. John Pope, Jr., and Chas. J. Bailey, and Battery C, Lieuts. W. P. Van Ness and Frank S. Rice. Light Battery K turned out with four guns and caissons under 1st Lieut. Frederic C. Nichols and 2d Lieut. Millard F. Harmon and Geo. W. Van Deusen. The dismounted artillery had four platoons of eighteen file front, and Light Battery K moved in single column. All the regulars made a magnificent appearance. Their lines were kept carefully dressed, and every step was made with precision, as, indeed, was every movement. It was easily noticed to what grade of service they belonged, and the uniforms were without a blemish and their arms and accoutrements presented the appearance of having been prepared for inspection."

#### ALASKA EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

The following private letter has been received from Passed Asst. Surgeon Nash, of the Alaska exploring expedition:

##### HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN ALASKA

##### EXPLORING EXPEDITION,

Fort Cosmos, Feb. 27, 1886.

On Dec. 26 last I sent a letter by Zane, who was going to St. Michaels. He has made the trip and safely returned, and this goes back by an Indian who acted as guide for him. As it has to pass through a good many hands, it is not certain that you will get it, but I am anxious to keep you as well informed as possible and so shall send it. Read has recovered and his condition is as good as when he left home.

The health of the remainder of the party is excellent. For the last few days the temperature has been so high as to become oppressive, having reached 43 Fahrenheit. One or two have slight colds of no importance. Affairs, official and personal, are getting on well. Stoney leaves to-morrow on a probable trip of two months. He will attempt to reach Point Barrow; the Indians say that they go there, but that is extremely improbable. It is astonishing how unreliable their information on such points is. They count their distances by "sleeps," and if they say that a place five sleeps off put it down as at least 15. We are having the sun now for ten hours a day and I notice a marked improvement in the dispositions of everybody. We never had darkness in the middle of the day, and have had the sun all the time except for about four days in December. Our lowest temperature has been -10 degrees. Zane had this the night of Jan. 1 on his way to St. Michaels. He was cold, but did not suffer, as he had a good fire and a sleeping bag. Here at the Fort we only had -68 degs. Life is, of course, somewhat monotonous, but time does not drag very heavily, as official duties and reading fill the day comfortably. As soon as Stoney returns the party will be broken up and scattered over the country to meet at the mouth of the river. After a separation from home for 18 months we will all be heartily glad to get back and learn what is going on in the civilized world. This place is longitude 156 degs., 57 min.; latitude 60 degrees, 55 min.

A report has been received at the Navy Department from Lieut. Stoney, dated Fort Cosmos, Putnam River, Dec. 26, 1885. He states that between the 10th and 19th of December, accompanied by Ensign Howard, he made a sledging expedition to the northward and reached the headwaters of the river which flows to the northward. The natives say that this river empties into the Arctic near Pt. Barrow. Owing to the shortness of the days, having only twilight and moonlight, he could not make much headway, and regarded it more practical to continue exploring the country nearer headquarters and take up the northern country when the days lengthen. Every effort would be made to explore the mentioned river, and also to reach Point Barrow, thereby completing the exploration of Arctic Alaska. On his northern trip he came across natives who had never before seen white men. They were at first much surprised to see the white man come amongst them.

There being but two in the party, Lieutenant Stoney at first thought he would have trouble, but on the contrary found them specially kind. Their curiosity was, however, beyond imagination. Some of these natives claimed to sometimes visit Point Barrow via the river. These natives live principally on the meat of the reindeer. The few fish they get out of the lakes are hardly worthy of mention. Their country abounds in reindeer. Many herds were seen, some of which numbered several hundred. For six days the party lived principally on deer meat. The winter quarters were as comfortable as possible. So far he had been able to procure fresh meat twice a week and he felt confident that he could continue to do so until spring, when game would be plentiful. The men were standing the Arctic winter perfectly. The winter that far had been milder than expected. Minus 45 degrees was the lowest temperature experienced.

#### A NEW TORPEDO BOAT.

(From the New York Times, Aug. 25.)

PERSONS walking along Riverside Drive at 86th street yesterday afternoon saw a black object skimming along on the surface of the Hudson. Then they didn't see it for a long time. Again it would appear at a distance. The object was not a sea serpent, but a submarine torpedo boat, the work of Prof. J. L. Tuck, who showed it off to a few friends yesterday. The boat is intended to approach a big naval vessel during war times under water, and having left a couple of torpedoes under her hull, to withdraw to a convenient distance and fire them by means of an electric current from a battery. The little craft of iron and steel, weighing 30 tons, is named the *Peacemaker*. She is 30 feet long overall, 8½ breadth of beam, and 6 feet deep. Placed at each side of the keel is enough lead to load the boat to the water's edge. To sink the vessel below the water there are compartments which can be filled or emptied as required. Compressed air is held in iron pipes, to be liberated as the air grows foul. A common rudder steers the craft, and a horizontal rudder, centrally hinged to a frame at each side of the stern, raises or sinks the boat. On top is a little dome 12 inches high and 14 inches in diameter, with glass windows for light. When a ship is to be blown up as the boat passes beneath her a strong insulated wire carrying two cartridges, one at each end, is released. The cartridges are filled with a powerful explosive, and are lightened with corks so that they will rise against the bottom of the vessel. Then by means of the electric battery the boat has the explosion of the wire effected. Yesterday the little craft dived to a depth of 40 feet in the river, and then took a submarine trip up toward Yonkers, remaining under water over seven minutes. The trials were a success, and the gentlemen interested in the boat were all pleased. Prof. Tuck said she had made 12 miles an hour, and that she could remain under water several hours.

A second exhibition was given on Thursday. About 3.30 p. m. the process of filling the *Peacemaker's* receiver with caustic soda was begun. The soda had been saturated with water, and in a few minutes the steam gauge showed 100 pounds pressure. Compressed air was then forced into pipes, placed so that a small quantity can be released from time to time as the atmosphere in the boat grows foul. The pilot took his place amidships with his head inside the wind dome, which rises two feet above the deck; the engineer followed him and firmly screwed down the manhole from the inside. These two men compose the entire crew. At once the vessel started up the river at a speed of about six miles an hour. By the use of her lateral rudders she sank below the surface almost immediately, and appeared again about half a mile up the river after a submergence of five minutes. On the second trip a reporter was added to the crew, and the *Peacemaker* made the longest dive that she had yet attempted, from one and a half to two miles, passing under two steamers and rising within 10 feet of a tow of canal boats. A third dive was attempted, but owing to the water in the boiler giving out, it was unsuccessful. Friday the vessel was to be hauled out of the water at 13th street, and several improvements made. Electric lights will take the place of the candles now used; a water gauge will be attached to the boiler; an additional reservoir for water will be added; the manhole by which the hold is entered will be made flush with the deck, and the machinery necessary for carrying and discharging torpedoes attached to her sides. The promoters of the enterprise are confident of success, and will build a second boat at once, 20 feet longer, that is, 50 feet over all.

#### TRIAL OF DYNAMITE SHELLS.

A SECOND series of experiments were conducted at San Francisco, Aug. 13, in the presence of Captain Dillenback, and Lieuts. Slaker and Harris, of the Board of Officers; Senator Jas. G. Fair, Jas. C. Flood, Col. H. D. Ranlett, Col. Richard Savage, Col. Tucker, the Japanese Consul-General and the resident Consul, Lieuts. Scott and Richmond of the Navy, Commander Coghlan of Mare Island, Col. C. F. Mattison of Chicago, Major McRae, Major Collins, Adjutant Davis, Lieut. Harmon, Surg. Walker, Surg. Cochran, Lieut. Moseley of the Intelligence Department, General Cannon, T. C. Wills, H. B. Smith, and others interested in various ways in the experiments. In addition to these there were a number of representatives of different governments present. The first shot was fired shortly before 11 A. M., under the same conditions of the experiments of Tuesday last, using a 4½-inch rifle gun, three and one-fourth pounds of powder to the cartridge, and twenty-six pound shells, each containing a trifle over one pound of dynamite. Twenty-seven shells were fired, and the *Alta California* reports that the Board of Officers was so well satisfied that the dynamite was under control that they abolished their strict rules of the preceding occasion, and the gun crew took no more precautions than they would in firing a salute. Lieut. Graydon personally pulled the lanyard in most instances, and stood within ten feet of the gun to do it, while his assistants were close at hand. Cakes of asbestos, cut in discs to fit the gun, were used for wads on top of the powder. A score of sheets of this material were used on each cartridge, and rammed well home, but the shell was left uncovered. The force of the dynamite was invariably with the direction of the shell. This, the mining gentlemen present thought, might be turned to account in tunnelling, and several of them requested conferences with Graydon with a view to discussing this matter. As a wind-up, and to demonstrate that he could use gelatine or any of the sensitive explosives as well as dynamite, Lieut. Graydon, for his twenty-seventh and last shot, in addition to the regular charge of dynamite, inserted in the shell a quantity of the finest rifle powder manufactured, and mixed with the load a liberal priming of fulminate of mercury. Photographs were taken by Lieut. Harris to accompany the report of the Board. We are told that "the Board expressed satisfaction with the demonstrations, but in their report they will recommend a further trial with an eight-inch rifle and one of the huge fifteen-inch Rodman smooth-borers. Lieut. Graydon expresses a willingness to submit to any test they may propose, and asserts that the larger the gun the easier it will be for him to make a showing of his capabilities. The Rodmans, however, are old, obsolete smooth-borers, and an accident might occur with them under any circumstances. Still, if desired, he will take the risk and responsibility."

#### SOME PERSONAL SKETCHES.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the Philadelphia Times thus gossips:

Secretary Whitney, on the rare occasions he appears at the Navy Department, has altogether summer surroundings. He cares little for the dignity which is so precious to the head of the State Department. With a \$2 striped office coat, almost transparent trousers, velvet slippers and a huge palm leaf fan he gets through his work in a manner suggestive of no great discomfort. Occasional sipping from a little peach-blow bowl close at hand adds to his comfort. Just what the bowl contains nobody has been able to discover, for the simple reason that nobody dares to approach it in the presence of the august Secretary and it is carefully locked up in his absence. There are stories afloat in the Department that a clerk who went too near the precious bowl was threatened with discipline in case of a repetition of the offense. The liquid contents appear to be chameleon-like in hue. Some clerks are willing to swear that the liquid is red; others are equally sure it is pure crystal and others declare it is dark brown. No one has yet had the temerity to give an opinion as to the substance. The curiosity among the Navy Department people has grown positively intense and unless Mr. Whitney gratifies it soon some bold and curious subordinate is likely to investigate himself, even with the chances of dismissal. Farther down the corridor Secretary Endicott can be seen at his desk perhaps once in a week. He forms a perfect contrast to Bayard. While not actually puffing all the time, his breathing is so labored as to suggest some internal derangement. His usual position is one of comfort rather than elegance. It is a reclining one, and so very much so that, as he leans back with his feet resting on his desk, his body is perfectly horizontal. While writing he raises his head sufficiently to lay the paper across a large flat book on his lap. Of course, he occupies a more dignified position when official callers come in, but when alone, or with his subordinates, he shows a marked affection for the horizontal. A large red-silk handkerchief laid on a chair to his right serves as a mop, and a very frequent one, too. Mr. Endicott finds work in summer more unbearable than any of his Cabinet brethren, and comes to Washington only when the most urgent necessity compels him to do so.

The Philadelphia Times describes a "quartette" which recently met on the pier at Long Branch as follows:

The eldest of the lot is a man with what may be pronounced a great career—one of the remnants of that coterie of grand soldiers educated in the war with Mexico and long service on the frontier in the struggling days of the Republic—he makes a striking picture of age and accomplishment. He was among the earliest of those who began with Sherman, Sheridan, Grant and the many men of that class who, later, contributed most to the salvation of the Republic. General Van Vliet may be regarded as the Nestor of the American Army, if age, strength, vivacity and mental activity are to be accounted the standards.

The group, beginning with Gen. Van Vliet, is numbered second by Gen. Horace Porter, the keenest and craftiest of the round of military characters which formed an appendage to Gen. Grant's civil administration and made it at times the subject of severe and acrimonious criticism. Horace Porter is a sick citizen. He comes of a sick family. Simon Cameron once told me that the elder Porter, when Governor of Pennsylvania, was one of those uncertain officials whose actions and utterances were tempered with a degree of ambiguity, both admirable and provoking. He also said that of all the military attaches of Gen. Grant Gen. Porter had the most influence, without seeming to exercise it, and did a good deal of ordering around without being seen on dress parade. Porter was the only one who came unscathed out of the turbulent period that saw the engulphing of Belknap and many other prominent men. He belongs to the order of managing men whose fellow beings obey their behests and who never fall under or get left in the strife for the survival of the fittest.

Gen. Adam Badeau is no longer a heartily welcomed visitor in the Grant household, though the family rather like such of his articles as include reminiscences of his companions with the life and transactions of the father and President. Gen. Dent, the last, was stricken with paralysis some years ago and has never since been a mover in life nor any of its concerns.



## THE ARMY.

G. O. 61, H. Q. A., August 20, 1886.

By direction of the acting Secretary of War, the troops stationed on Montezuma Creek, Blue Mountain, Utah Territory, will hereafter be paid by the officers of the Pay Department stationed in the Department of the Missouri, under the direction of the commanding general of that department.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:  
J. C. KELTON, Act. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 63, H. Q. A., Aug. 25, 1886.

Publishes the following act of Congress:

An act for the relief of the trustees of the Christian Brothers' College of Saint Louis, Missouri.

Approved, August 3, 1886.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:  
J. C. KELTON, Act. Adjt.-Gen.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 139, Aug. 11, D. Columbia).

The Brackett News says: "The friends of Commissary Sergt. O. W. Carroll regret that he has been ordered from Fort Clark, Tex., to Fort Apache, Ariz. Sergt. Carroll by his accommodating ways and gentlemanly conduct toward all, has won a host of friends both at the fort and in town who will regret his departure."

So much of par. 2, S. O. 178, Aug. 3, H. Q. A., as directs Com. Sergt. Charles Raab to proceed to Fort Shaw, Montana Ty., is revoked. Commissary Sergt. Charles Raab, upon being relieved by Commissary Sergt. Fagan, will proceed to Fort Supply, Indian Ty., to relieve Commissary Sergt. Wm. D. Curtis, who will proceed to Fort Shaw, Montana Ty., to relieve Commissary Sergt. Garrett Farley (S. O., Aug. 25, H. Q. A.).

## Pay Department.

Major George W. Baird, Paym., is relieved from further duty in the Dept. Dakota (S. O. 80, Aug. 16, D. Dakota).

## Medical Department.

Leave of absence for fourteen days, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, is granted Major Alfred A. Woodhull, Surg. (S. O., Aug. 25, H. Q. A.).

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. John V. Lauderdale, Asst. Surg. (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted Major Morse K. Taylor, Surg., is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.).

A. A. Surg. C. L. G. Anderson will proceed to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., and report for assignment to duty (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Chas. M. Gandy, Asst. Surg., will, on the expiration of his present leave, be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Tex., for assignment to duty (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.).

A. A. Surg. Wm. Craig will proceed from Santa Fe, N. M., to Wilcox, A. T. (S. O. 78, Aug. 16, D. Arizona).

1st Lieut. Charles M. Gandy, Asst. Surg., Fort Brady, will stand relieved from duty in the Div. of the Atlantic, at the expiration of his present leave (S. O. 120, Aug. 23, Div. Atlantic).

1st Lieut. Henry S. T. Harris, Asst. Surg., recently appointed, will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, for assignment to duty (S. O., Aug. 19, H. Q. A.).

Leave for twenty days is granted Surg. Basil Norris, Med. Director. During the absence of Surg. Norris, Surg. John W. Williams will take charge of the office of the Medical Director (S. O. 137, Aug. 7, D. Columbia).

A. A. Surg. S. S. Turner will accompany the battalion of the 11th Inf. on change of station from Fort Buford to Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 81, Aug. 17, D. Dakota).

A. A. Surg. David S. Snively is relieved from duty at Fort Sully, and will proceed to Fort Randall, D. T., and report for duty (S. O. 81, Aug. 17, D. Dakota).

Asst. Surg. J. E. Pilcher will accompany Troop M, 1st Cav., to the Yellowstone National Park (S. O. 79, Aug. 13, D. Dakota).

The C. O., Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, will send Hospital Matron Maggie O'Brien, pronounced insane, under escort of Hospital Steward Wm. Edwards, to Washington, D. C., with a view to admission to the Government Hospital for the insane (S. O. 89, Aug. 16, Dept. Mo.).

Hospital Steward Wm. F. Lamberton will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and report for duty (S. O. 117, Aug. 23, Div. Atlantic).

Hospital Steward Wm. Bock is relieved from duty at Fort Klamath, Ore., and will proceed to Fort Bidwell, Cal., for duty (S. O. 65, Aug. 19, D. P.).

Hospital Steward Wm. Edwards having performed the duty assigned him, will proceed to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., with permission to delay ten days en route (S. O., Aug. 24, H. Q. A.).

## Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

S. O. 181, and S. O. 188, relating to Capt. Clinton B. Sears, C. E., are revoked (S. O., Aug. 24, H. Q. A.).

Major Wm. H. H. Benyard, C. E., will proceed to Peoria, Ill., and the look site at La Grange, Ill., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 117, Aug. 31, C. E.).

Lieut. Lansing H. Beach, C. E., will proceed to Grand Chain, Ohio River, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 117, Aug. 21, C. E.).

Capt. Daniel W. Lockwood, C. E., will proceed to Frankfort Harbor, Mich., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 118, Aug. 23, C. E.).

Lieut. Col. Walter McFarland, C. E., will proceed to Canarie and Sheephead bays, and Sumpaw-anus Inlet, N. Y., Woodbridge, Chesapeake, and Mattawan creeks, N. J., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 119, Aug. 25, C. E.).

Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Craighead, C. E., will proceed to Wilmington, N. C., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and Norfolk, Va., on duty (S. O. 116, Aug. 20, C. E.).

Lieut. Col. John W. Barlow, C. E., will proceed to Frank's Ferry on the Caney Fork River, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 116, Aug. 20, C. E.).

1st Lieut. Wm. M. Medcalf, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Wilmington, Del., on public business connected with the manufacture of powder (S. O., Aug. 19, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Wm. S. Starring, Ord. Dept., is relieved from duty at the National Armory, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Platte, for assignment to duty as chief ordnance officer and to the command of the Cheyenne ordnance depot (S. O., Aug. 19, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Frank Baker, O. D., will proceed to Wilmington, Del., for the purpose of inspecting powder being manufactured in that city for the Ord. Dept. (S. O., Aug. 24, H. Q. A.).

## Chaplains.

Post Chaplain J. A. Potter will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Cal., for assignment to duty (S. O. 78, Aug. 16, D. Ariz.).

## THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

## 1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. K., and M. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maclean, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

1st Lieutenant Frank A. Edwards is granted one month's leave. (S. O., W. D. A. G. O., August 26.)

Troop M, Capt. Moses Harris, will proceed from Fort Custer, M. T., to the Yellowstone National Park, there take station, and perform the duties recently devolving upon the superintendent and his assistants (S. O. 79, Aug. 13, D. Dak.).

The Kansas City Times says: "Absalom Blakeburn, the old veteran who tried to poison himself Tuesday, is all right again. He had become downhearted, was discharged a few days ago from Capt. Carr's Troop 1, 1st Cav., for disability, and was making arrangements to go to the Soldiers' Home. He had about \$80 in money, of which he was robbed, and hence became despondent."

## 2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdqs., B. E. F. G. K., and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; C, Ft. Bawell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Private F. B. Cornell, Troop C, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

## 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., C, F, M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; J, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Official notification having been received of the promotion of 1st Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, Troop M, to be Captain Troop G, vice Crawford, deceased, he will proceed to join his troop at Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex. (S. O. 106, Aug. 16, D. Tex.).

Official notification having been received of the promotion of the following officers, they will be taken up as of their present rank on the rolls of the troops to which promoted, viz.: 1st Lieut. James F. Simpson, Troop F, to be Captain Troop M, vice Mouhan, retired; 2d Lieut. George H. Morgan, Troop M, to be 1st Lieutenant Troop F, vice Simpson, promoted; 2d Lieut. Joseph T. Dickman, Troop F, to be 1st Lieutenant Troop M, vice Steever, promoted (S. O. 106, Aug. 16, D. Tex.).

Major Caleb H. Carlton is relieved from duty at Fort Davis and will proceed to Fort Elliott for duty (S. O. 126, Aug. 21, Div. M.).

## 4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs., B. D. E. F. H., and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and M, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G., and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for month is granted Capt. C. A. P. Hatfield (S. O. 80, Aug. 5, D. Ariz.).

The journeys from Huachuca Siding to Benson, A. T., and return, performed by Col. W. B. Royall, between March 17 and 22, 1885, were in obedience to summons as a witness before a G. C.-M. at Fort Grant (S. O. 78, Aug. 16, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. James B. Erwin is appointed Regimental Adjutant, to date from July 1 (Orders 23, July 1, 4th Cav.).

Col. W. B. Royall, having been authorized to leave the Dept. of Arizona on sick leave, Lieut.-Col. Geo. A. Forsyth assumes command of the regiment (Orders 26, July 31, 4th Cav.).

Q. M. Sergt. Frederick Roecker has been appointed sergeant-major, vice Seymour, appointed ordnance sergeant, and Private Joseph J. Hittinger, Troop K, has been appointed quartermaster sergeant, vice Roecker, promoted sergeant-major.

Gen. Forsyth has directed that the practice of publishing in troop orders the reduction, appointment, and promotion of non-commissioned officers subject to the approval of the regimental commander be discontinued, and that troop commanders desirous of having N. C. O.'s appointed or promoted, will make application by letter, with their recommendation, whereupon the action of the regimental commander will be made known to them.

## 6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A, C, G., and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E., and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Cummings, N. M.

Leave for one month is granted Major Emil Adam (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.).

## 7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K., and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

1st Lieut. Luther R. Hare, Adjt., is detailed for duty on G. R. S. at Fort Meade, D. T., vice 1st Lieut. John W. Wilkinson, relieved (S. O. 79, Aug. 13, D. Dak.).

## 8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K., and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. M. F. Steele, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 103, Aug. 18, D. Tex.). The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edward C. Brooks is extended to Sept. 30, 1886 (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.).

## 10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., D, E, K., and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; B, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, F., and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Seward Mott is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 24, H. Q. A.).

Before a G. C.-M. which convened at Fort Grant, A. T., of which Col. W. H. Shafter, 1st Inf., was president, was tried Capt. Alexander S. B. Keyes, 10th Cav. Charge I.—"Drunk on duty." Three specifications, alleging drunkenness on duty while in command of troops in the field operating against hostile Indians, Dec. 15, 1885, and April 27 and 28, 1886. Charge II.—"Neglect of duty." Spec. 1.—"In that he, being on duty in command of his troop at Rice's Ranch, Ariz., and having received an order from his C. O., Col. W. B. Royall, 4th Cav., to proceed at once, or at daylight, towards a point indicated and look out for the trail of the hostiles, and if the trail is found pursue vigorously, did proceed with his troop to Washington Camp, Ariz., near the place in which killing by hostile Indians was said to have taken place, and remain there in a drunken condition from about 10 o'clock A. M. until about 3 o'clock P. M., and did fail, during said time, to pursue the Indians or to look for the trail." Spec. 2.—

"In that he, having proceeded with his troop to Washington Camp, A. T., was in an intoxicated condition on the bed of one H. D. Stevens, a citizen, at Washington Camp, April 27, 1886, and when told by an enlisted man of his command that there were official despatches for him at Crittenden, A. T., did say 'God damn the despatches; let them wait,' or words to that effect, and did refuse to take notice of said despatches, and did fail to send for said despatches, notwithstanding the fact that there was reason to believe that said despatches contained important instructions in regard to the pursuit of said hostile Indians." Plea—"Not guilty." Findings—"Not guilty," and "the court does therefore acquit him." The proceedings, findings, and acquittal in the case of Capt. Alexander S. B. Keyes, 10th Cav., are approved.

By command of Brigadier-General Miles:  
M. BARBER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.  
(G. C.-M. O. 30, D. Ariz., 1886.)

## 1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., A, H, and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.  
\* Light battery.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Frank E. Taylor, Vancouver Barracks, is extended ten days (S. O. 139, Aug. 11, D. Columbia).

The following are appointed recruiting officers: 1st Lieut. Frank S. Rice at Fort Mason, Cal., and 1st Lieut. Henry M. Andrews at Alcatraz Island (S. O. 70, Aug. 11, D. Cal.).

2d Lieut. George W. Van Deusen will report to the C. O. Fort McDermitt, Nev., for Gar. C.-M. duty (S. O. 70, Aug. 11, D. Cal.).

1st Lieut. Frederick C. Nichols is detailed as recruiting officer at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice 1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, relieved (S. O. 72, Aug. 16, D. Cal.).

1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris is relieved from special duty in the Engineer Office at Div. Hdqs., and will report to the C. O. Fort Winfield Scott for temporary duty with Bat. B (S. O. 65, Aug. 16, Div. P.).

Leave for twenty days is granted Major Royal T. Frank, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 115, Aug. 23, Div. A.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Albert Todd, Fort Monroe, Va., is extended four days (S. O. 116, Aug. 21, Div. A.).

Dennis Driscoll, of Bat. D, sustained severe injuries at Alcatraz Saturday. He was wiping one of the guns and when the salute was being fired upon the arrival of the steamer Aurora, Driscoll, thinking his gun had been fired, advanced to sponge it out, when his right arm and hand were caught by the discharge, which was just being fired. Both were badly mangled and the hand was blown into pieces.

Sergt. Alfred Freeland, Light Bat. K, has, for drunkenness, etc., been reduced to the ranks.

## 2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs., G, and I, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A\* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F\* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; J and M, Jackson Bks., La.  
\* Light battery.

During the absence of Capt. S. M. Mills, 5th Art., on leave, Capt. J. H. Calef will perform the duties of Instructor in the course of Practical Military Instruction (G. O. 27, Aug. 21, Art. School).

Leave for fifteen days, to commence on or about Sept. 16, is granted 1st Lieut. Ephraim T. C. Richmond, Little Rock Barracks, Ark. (S. O. 120, Aug. 23, Div. A.).

## 3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K., and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G., and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F\* Ft. San Antonio, Tex.  
\* Light battery.

So much of S. O. 177 as relieves 1st Lieut. H. B. Osgood from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Sept. 1, is revoked (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.).

## 4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqs., B\* D, E, G., and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F\* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.  
\* Light battery.

So much of S. O. 177 as relieves 2d Lieut. A. Cronk-hite from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Sept. 1, is revoked (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.).

One month's extension of leave is granted 2d Lieut. Lucien G. Berry (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. Fort Monroe, Va., will issue a furlough for three months, with permission to leave the U. S., to Sergt. Charles E. Massey, Bat. I (S. O. 118, Aug. 21, Div. A.).

## 5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs., F\* I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wausworth, N. Y.; D\* Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.  
\* Light battery.

So much of par. 3, S. O. 178, Aug. 3, as directs the transfer of 2d Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh from Bat. C to Light Bat. D, and 2d Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb from Light Bat. D to Bat. C, is revoked, and the following transfers are ordered to take effect Oct. 1: 2d Lieut. Richard W. Young, from Bat. H to Light Bat. D, vice 2d Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, from Light Bat. D to Bat. H. Lieut. Young will re-



port for duty with the light battery Oct. 1, 1886, when Lieut. Newcomb will join his battery. The following transfers are ordered, to take effect Oct. 1: 1st Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, from Light Bat. D to Light Bat. F; 1st Lieut. Solon F. Massey, from Light Bat. F to Light Bat. D (S. O., Aug. 24, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month, to commence on or about Sept. 1, is granted Capt. George W. Crabb, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 120, Aug. 26, Div. A.)

#### 1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., E. and F., Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, San Diego Bks., Cal.; H, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; K, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.; L, Ft. Hall, Nev.

2d Lieut. R. H. Noble will report to the C. O. Fort McDermitt, Nev., for Gar. C.-M. duty (S. O. 70, Aug. 11, D. Cal.)

#### 3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Frank G. Kalk is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 20, H. Q. A.).

The leave of 2d Lieut. Jas. H. McRae is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.).

#### 4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Major J. Ford Kent will inspect O. and O. stores at Fort Spokane, W. T., for which 1st Lieut. Curtis B. Hoppin, 2d Cav., is accountable (S. O. 138, Aug. 9, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one year, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Horace Neide (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.).

#### 5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward, under charge of 2d Lieut. Edward R. Gilman, all recruits destined for Fort Assiniboine. On completion of the duty Lieut. Gilman will return to Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 79, Aug. 13, D. Dak.)

#### 7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., A, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

One month's extension of leave is granted 2d Lieut. Armand I. Lasseigne (S. O., Aug. 25, H. Q. A.).

#### 8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs., F, and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; C, Ft. Mojave, Ariz.; D and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B, E, and I, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; G, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

Serpt. M. Lowe and Corpl. A. J. Crossley, Co. F, and 2d Lieut. W. A. Mercer, Sergt. Thomas Casey, and Corpl. L. W. Handy, Co. I, have qualified as sharpshooters.

#### 9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs., and F, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; C, E, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Verde, A. T.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. W. S. Wyatt has been accepted by the President, to take effect August 28, 1886, and he has been granted leave of absence until that date. (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., Aug. 26.)

#### 10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D, F, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.

Capt. John F. Stretch is granted four months' leave. (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., August 26.)

#### 11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F, Ft. Yates, D. T.; C and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

Lieut.-Col. Edwin F. Townsend will visit the encampment of the militia of the Territory of Dakota, to be held Sept. 1, for the purpose of inspecting said militia (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.).

The following named officers, having been found by an Army Retraining Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, are retired from active service: 1st Lieuts. Alfred M. Raphael and David B. Taylor (S. O., Aug. 24, H. Q. A.).

#### 13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Co. K, now at Fort Selden, N. M., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty, relieving Co. G, 11th Inf. (S. O. 63, Aug. 11, Div. P.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Harry G. Cavenaugh (S. O. 64, Aug. 13, Div. P.)

#### 14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Frank F. Eastman, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 65, Aug. 16, Div. P.)

#### 15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Hdqs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Fambina, D. T.

The leave of 2d Lieuts. R. C. Williams and Marcus Maxwell is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.).

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Alexis R. Paxton (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted Capt. Edward W. Whittemore is extended twenty days (S. O., Aug. 25, H. Q. A.).

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY, }  
FORT BUFORD, DAKOTA, Aug. 16, 1886. }

#### Orders 33.

1st Lieut. George H. Kinzie, Adjt., is relieved from duty as Regt. Adjutant, to date Sept. 1, having been ordered on a tour of recruiting service, and 1st Lieut. George K. McGunnegle, G, is appointed Adjutant in his stead. Lieut. Kinzie is assigned to Co. G. In relieving Lieut. Kinzie from the duties of Regimental Adjutant, it gives me great pleasure to tender my thanks for the efficient manner in which he has performed his duties while under my command.

J. N. G. WHISTLER, Col. 15th Inf., Comdg.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., A, B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; G and K, San Antonio, Tex.

1st Lieut. R. R. Steedman is assigned to special duty at Fort Ringgold (S. O. 109, Aug. 18, D. Tex.)

#### 20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. John S. McNaught (S. O., Aug. 20, H. Q. A.).

Leave for two months, to take effect when his services in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition at Fort Snelling can be spared, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. James A. Irons, Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 125, Aug. 20, Div. M.)

#### 24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, T.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. H. L. Ripley, Act. Chief Engr. Officer, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for the purpose of making a topographical survey with a view to the construction of the proposed system of sewerage at that post (S. O. 89, Aug. 16, Dept. M.).

Upon completion of duty at Fort Riley, 1st Lieut. H. L. Ripley, Act. Chief Engr. Officer, will return to Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 91, Aug. 18, Dept. M.).

Leave for twenty days on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. J. M. Thompson (S. O. 91, Aug. 18, Dept. M.).

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1886.

#### CASUALTY.

Captain William H. Gill, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, died August 21, 1886, at Asbury Park, New Jersey.

#### Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Walla Walla, W. T., Aug. 17. Detail: Col. William P. Carlin, 4th Inf.; Major Thomas McGregor and Capt. Eli L. Huggins and Samuel T. Hamilton, 2d Cav.; Capt. Horace Neide, 4th Inf.; Capt. Marshall W. Wood, Asst. Surg.; Capt. William C. Rawlins, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. William W. McCammon, Charles A. Johnson, and John Murphy, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward L. Bailey, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Kingsbury and 2d Lieut. Frederick D. Holton, 2d Cav., and 2d Lieut. Henry T. Allen, 2d Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 138, Aug. 9, D. Columbia.)

At Benicia Barracks, Cal., Aug. 19. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Bartlett, 1st Inf.; Capt. Charles K. Winne, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Robert G. Heimer, 1st Lieut. James S. Pettit, and 2d Lieut. Benjamin S. Weaver, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Frank H. Edmunds, Adjt. 1st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 71, Aug. 13, D. Cal.)

At Fort Reno, I. T., Aug. 23. Detail: Major E. V. Sumner, 5th Cav.; Capt. F. M. Canfield and J. N. Morgan, 24th Inf.; Capt. E. M. Hayes and A. E. Woodson, 5th Cav.; Capt. A. H. Appel, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieuts. S. E. Adair and J. M. Carson, Jr., 5th Cav., and 2d Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 90, Aug. 17, Dept. M.)

At Whipple Barracks, A. T., Aug. 19. Detail: Col. J. S. Mason and Capt. G. B. Russell, 9th Inf.; Capt. A. W. Corlies, 8th Inf.; Chaplain W. H. Pearson, 1st Lieut. E. B. Robertson, Adjt., and 2d Lieut. C. R. Noyes, 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. James Hegar, R. Q. M., 9th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 77, Aug. 12, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 26. Detail: Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art.; Capt. John H. Calef, 2d Art.; Capt. Frank E. Nye, Sub. Dept.; Capt. William A. Kobbie, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. George S. Grimes, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, 6th Art.; 1st Lieut. Alexander D. Schenck, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Solon F. Massey, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Edward A. Millar, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. William P. Stone, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. Henry De H. Waite, 5th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 118, Aug. 24, Div. A.)

#### Army Boards.

A Board, to consist of 1st Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwoody, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, and Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, will assemble, Aug. 30, for the purpose of reporting upon bids for furnishing, delivering and laying a new submarine telegraph cable between Block Island, R. I., and the mainland of R. I. (S. O. 82, Aug. 20, Sig. Office.)

A Board, to consist of 1st Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwoody, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. James A. Swift, Signal Corps, and Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, Asst., will assemble, Sept. 6, for the purpose of opening, examining and reporting upon bids for furnishing, delivering and laying a new submarine telegraph cable between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, Va. (S. O. 82, Aug. 20, Sig. Office.)

A Board of Officers, consisting of Major George G. Hunt, 1st Cav.; Capt. James A. Snyder, 3d Inf., and Capt. Louis A. La Garde, Asst. Surg., will meet at Fort Ellis, M. T., and make distribution to posts of all money and post fund property pertaining to Fort Ellis, M. T. (S. O. 80, Aug. 16, D. Dak.)

A Board of Medical Officers, to consist of Majors B. A. Clements and J. V. D. Middleton and 1st Lieut. W. D. McCaw, Med. Dept., will meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 30, to examine Private William W. Hisbee, Co. I, 18th Inf., as to his qualifications and fitness for the position of hospital steward (S. O. 90, Aug. 17, Dept. M.).

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major W. R. Gibson, Paymaster; Capt. S. T. Cushing, C. S., and Capt. J. M. Lancaster, 3d Art., will convene at San Antonio, Aug. 23, to make a report upon damage caused to the public buildings at Dept. Hdqs., at the San Antonio Depot, and at the post of San Antonio, by the tornado of Aug. 22 (S. O. 111, Aug. 23, D. Tex.)

#### DEPARTMENT NEWS.

##### Division of the Pacific—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.

At the Presidio, August 12, another test was made of Lieut. Graydon's dynamite shell. The firing took place from an 8-in. gun on the lower tier of the fort. The affair was in every way successful, and it was fully demonstrated that dynamite can be fired with security. The test was made both with a time fuse and with concussion. Lieut. Graydon will leave shortly for Europe, where he intends to introduce his invention.

##### Dept. of the Platte—Brig.-Gen. George Crook.

The Herald says: "The allotments made for repairs of post barracks are: For Fort Omaha, \$2,200; Fort Sidney, \$1,200; Fort Robinson, \$1,800; Fort Niobrara, nothing. This aggregates only one-quarter of the amount urged by Senator Manderson, and is very far from a liberal share of the \$620,000 appropriated by Congress for the repairs of Army posts."

##### Dept. of Arizona—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

A despatch from Nogales, of Aug. 21, conveyed the welcome intelligence to the East that while negotiations were pending between the Mexican authorities and Geronimo, near Arispe, the Mexicans quietly surrounded the Indians, and had them where there was no possibility of escape. Geronimo was

notified that the only terms were an unconditional surrender.

Closely on the heels of this came a despatch giving the following particulars of the situation and alas, of Geronimo's escape: "Geronimo and 23 bucks came into Cuchuta Ranch. Six bucks came forward with a white flag to five Mexicans, and stated their desire to make peace with the Mexicans and run into Arizona and New Mexico. A couple of days afterward Captain McDonald and two companies of U. S. troops arrived from Rucker by forced marches, with a view of surprising the Indians. They, however, had become aware of the movement and slipped away several hours before the arrival of the troops, in two bands, one, of ten, coming north, and the other, of 13, going east. This shows how extremely difficult it is to surprise the Apaches, who are as alert as weasels. Part of Captain Lawton's command came in while the informant was at the ranch. Some of the men were wounded. Captain Lawton, who is uninjured, was expected daily. Gen. Forsyth, who went down from Huachuca, is on his way back."

Gen. Miles, Aug. 24, telegraphed to Washington as follows, from Huachuca: "Lieut.-Col. Forsyth returned yesterday from Fronteras. He reports that hostiles are in the mountains some distance from Fronteras; that the Mexican authorities were to answer Geronimo's overtures yesterday; that the Indians were apprehensive of trickery on the part of the Mexicans. I am informed by Governor Torres that he has directed his officials to offer only terms of unconditional surrender, the same as our officers require. All report the Indians worn down and tired. Capt. Lawton's command is in good condition, and he believes he can kill, capture or force the Indians to surrender, and I have every confidence in his ability and untiring energy. Should he force them near our line our troops will assist him."

Gov. Zulick had a long interview with the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the removal of the Warm Spring and Chiricahua band of Apaches from Arizona, which is being strongly urged. He said these Indians had defied every attempt to civilize them, and the humane policy of the Government in supplying the Chiricahuas with the richest lands within the Territory, clothing and feeding them, has been repaid by treachery and bloodshed. The reservation of San Carlos stands as a door opening through mountain ranges, every foot of which has been known to these Indians and their ancestors for centuries to the Sierra Madre range, whose almost inaccessible fastnesses present for them a home of perfect security.

A despatch of Aug. 26 says: During the expedition of General Forsyth into Sonora after Geronimo his force made an extraordinary march. After leaving Huachuca on the 18th the column was on Friday, the 20th, 101 miles distant, with 100 fighting men, consisting of troops A and D, 4th Cavalry. Geronimo is badly used up, with an arm broken and nearly blind from wounds received in the fight with Captain Hatfield. Both he and his men are said to be very anxious to make terms, and army officers who know what is transpiring say very important news may be expected within forty-eight hours.

#### RIFLE COMPETITIONS, 1886.

LAST week we closed our report Aug. 21, and continue the data up to Aug. 28, including orders issued:

**Division of the Atlantic.**—Fort Niagara presented a busy scene this week, and its hospitality and accommodations were well taxed to make the visiting riflemen comfortable. Gen. Penrose, post commander, and his staff, Capt. Brown, Range Officer; Lieut. Allen, Inspector of Rifle Practice and Supervisor of the competitors were active and energetic in their efforts, and good results are anticipated.

2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., and report for duty on range during the rifle competitions. (S. O. 130, Div. A., Aug. 23.)

1st Lieut. Asher C. Taylor, 2d Art., and Sergt. John Nibill, Bat. B, 5th Art., members of the "class of distinguished marksmen," will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., with a view to compete for selection as members of the Army team (S. O. 116, Div. A., Aug. 21.)

The C. O. Madison Barracks, N. Y., will select four enlisted men, one a non-commissioned officer, one competent for clerical duty and two with experience in cooking, and send them to Fort Niagara, N. Y., for temporary duty (S. O. 117, Div. A., Aug. 23.)

The officers of the rifle camp are: 2d Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, 5th Art., Inspector of Rifle Practice, in charge of competitions; 1st Lieut. Geo. P. Scriven, 3d Art., Financial Officer; 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, 5th Art., Statistical Officer; 1st Lieut. S. Allen Dyer, 2d Lieut. Charles W. Abbot, Jr., Clarence R. Edwards, Edwin B. Babbitt, John D. Barrette, and Daniel B. Devore, range officers. The competing officers are: Capt. William F. Vose, James B. Haskell, bank, George G. Greenough and Joseph T. Haskell; 1st Lieuts. Frederick A. Smith, Wallis O. Clark and Edward T. Brown; 2d Lieuts. Charles G. Treat and Beverly W. Dunn.

1st Lieut. Edward T. Brown and 2d Lieut. C. G. Treat, having been selected to compete for places on the Division rifle team, will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 118, Div. A., Aug. 24.)

2d Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, 5th Art., Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., and take charge of the rifle competitions of 1886 (S. O. 119, Div. A., Aug. 25.)

**Department of the Columbia.**—2d Lieut. Stephen J. Mulhall, 14th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, is selected to compete for a place on the Dept. rifle team. (S. O. 138, D. Columbia, Aug. 9.)

The competitions have closed and the team has gone to the Presidio of San Francisco.

**Department of Dakota.**—1st Lieut. Jacob G. Galbraith, 1st Cav., is selected as a competitor for a place on the Department rifle team, and will report August 21 to 1st Lieut. Robert F. Bates, A. D. C., Inspector of Rifle Practice. (S. O. 81, D. Dakota, August 17.)

So much of S. O. 71, as directs 2d Lieut. Daniel L. Tate, 1st Cav., to report to the Inspector of Rifle Practice, for duty in connection with Dept. Rifle Competition, is revoked. (S. O. 79, D. Dakota, August 13.)

So much of S. O. 75, c. s., as directs Capt. Melville C. Wilkinson, 3d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Willard A. Holbrook, 1st Cav., to report to the Inspector of Rifle



Practice, as competitors for places on the Dept. Rifle Team, is revoked. (S. O. 79, D. Dakota, Aug. 13.)  
 Capt. Edwin J. Stivers, 25th Inf., is selected as a competitor for a place on the Dept. Rifle Team, and will report to 1st Lieut. Robert F. Bates, Inspector of Rifle Practice. (S. O. 80, D. Dakota, Aug. 16.)

The following officers will report, Aug. 19, to the Inspector of Rifle Practice, for duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition: Capt. David B. Wilson and 1st Lieut. Edwin F. Glenn, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Godfrey H. Macdonald, 1st Cav.; Fort Maginuis, M. T., will report, Aug. 21, for duty in connection with Dept. Rifle Competition. (S. O. 80, D. Dakota, Aug. 16.)

The competitions commenced, as per programme, August 21 amid great enthusiasm. The composition of the camp is as follows: Officer in charge—Lieut. R. F. Bates, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Range officers—Captain Geo. D. Wallace, 7th Cav.; Capt. D. B. Wilson, 25th Inf.; Lieut. D. D. Mitchell, 15th Inf.; Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, 5th Inf.; Lieut. E. F. Glenn, 25th Inf.; Lieut. W. H. Sage, 5th Inf.; Lieut. G. H. Macdonald, 1st Cav. The statistical officers are Lieuts. H. D. Reed, 25th Inf., and J. F. Morrison, 20th Inf. Captain Gaines Lawson, of the 25th Inf., is the commandant of the camp, and exercises general supervision over the men when they are not on the rifle range.

**Department of California.**—The competitions have closed and all are looking ahead to the Division of the Pacific contests, which commence next week, Sept. 1. The Department competitions were in charge of Capt. W. N. Tisdall, 1st Inf.

1st Lieut. Clermont L. Best, Jr., R. Q. M., 1st Art., is announced as a contestant for a place in the Dept. rifle team. (S. O. 72, D. Cal., Aug. 16.)

Capt. Wm. N. Tisdall, 1st Inf., is designated to take charge of the preliminary practice and competition for places on the Dept. rifle team vice 1st Lt. Thomas L. Casey, Jr., Corps of Engineers, relieved. (S. O. 71, D. Cal., Aug. 13.)

2d Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., 1st Art., is detailed as range officer vice 1st Lieut. Frank S. Rice, 1st Art., relieved. (S. O. 71, D. Cal., Aug. 13.)

**Department of Texas.**—The team has gone to Fort Leavenworth to engage in the Division of the Missouri competitions, to commence Sept. 13. Our account closes with the aggregate of the results of the three days preliminary practice, August 19, 20 and 21 (two days known distances, one day skirmish): Sgt. Fink, 19th Inf., 423; Sergt. Crawford, 19th Inf., 422; Sergt. Green, 8th Cav., 420; Capt. Witherell, 19th Inf., 417; Sergt. Morgan, 19th Inf., 410; Corporal Gormley, 8th Cav., 404; Corp. Tomey, 3d Cav., 404; Sergt. Garlinghouse, 5th Cav., 404; Pvt. Forsyth, 19th Inf., 399; Corp. Schmitt, 19th Inf., 398; Lieut. Buck, 16th Inf., 397; Pvt. Taliaferro, 3d Cav., 388; Sergt. Nilsson, 16th Inf., 385; Sergt. Sandford, 3d Cav., 382. The prize of the Brackett business men—a beautiful gold medal made by Pedersen, of N. Y.—was won by Sergt. Fink, Co. H, 19th Inf. Aggregate score, 40 shots, skirmish, 1st day, 28; three days, 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, 423.

**Department of Arizona.**—The competitions having closed this week the team has gone to the Presidio of San Francisco for the Division competitions which commence Sept. 1.

The team is as follows:

	Total score.
1st Sergt. Ryan, 8th Inf.	458
Lieut. W. A. Mercer, 8th Inf.	458
Corpl. Saladin, 8th Inf.	453
Lieut. Ord, 22d Inf.	453
Pvt. Streuer, 13th Inf.	452
Sergt. Simon, 4th Cav.	445
Corpl. Robinson, 9th Inf.	444
Pvt. De Leal, 22d Inf.	442
Capt. Auman, 13th Inf.	439
Sergt. Pendergrass, 10th Cav.	438
Sergt. Gifford, 10th Inf.	435
Musican Temple, 9th Inf.	431
Corpl. Harney, 13th Inf.	431
Sergt. Morrison, 6th Cav.	428

The medal was awarded to Sergt. Ryan, Corpl. Robinson won the skirmish medal with scores of 92 and 60—152.

**Department of the Missouri.**—The competitions closed this week and were most successful. At the first day's preliminary competition Private Michael, Troop I, 4th Cav., led the way. Lieut. Foster, 5th Cav., was second, and is liable to be heard from before the contest ends. The camp is located near the range in a splendid grove of young trees just south of the range building and only a step to the range.

**Department of the Platte.**—The competitions have closed at Bellevue and the team gone to Fort Leavenworth. The three days' preliminary practice ended Monday, August 23, with the following men on team of 12 for this firing, viz:

	Fixed dist. score.	Skir. score.	Tot. score.
1. Sgt. Stevens, 7th Inf.	321	174	495
2. Lieut. Torrey, 5th Inf.	325	154	479
3. Sgt. Reilly, 5th Inf.	331	144	475
4. Capt. Kelly, 5th Inf.	309	158	467
5. Sgt. Hoken, 7th Inf.	320	133	456
6. Pvt. McKenzie, 17th Inf.	318	137	455
7. Pvt. Stone, 7th Inf.	315	127	442
8. Lieut. Garrard, 9th Cav.	327	115	442
9. Pvt. Hoffman, 21st Inf.	298	143	441
10. Lieut. Barbour, 7th Inf.	300	119	419
11. Pvt. Ruse, 17th Inf.	293	134	427
12. Capt. Dietz, 1st Cav.	332	90	422

A correspondent writes: Tuesday work will begin in earnest. Everyone is delighted with the beauty of the range and its many conveniences. Everything moves like clockwork. The officers' and men's messes, notwithstanding the latter have no commutation, is very good. The dollar brought by each man provides sufficient vegetables, in addition to the regular ration.

#### FORT McDOWELL, A. T.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Phoenix Herald writes: Last week Col. and Mrs. Bryant entertained their garrison friends with a dinner. These guests were Major, Mrs. and Miss Edith Hart, Lieut., Mrs. and Mr. John O'Connell, Dr. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, George and Miss Julia Wilcox and Mrs. Prescott.

The menu was excellent, in fact a very serious undertaking for an interior post in Arizona.

The guests were seated at 7:30 P. M. and the *cafe noir* was drunk about 10 o'clock, after which there was an adjourn-

ment to the parlor and veranda to listen to some delightful music, both vocal and piano. Mrs. Bryant sang several selections cleverly, and Mrs. O'Connell gave a brilliant piano recital.

It will hardly be believed, but it is the cold, frozen truth that, notwithstanding the balmy Arizona atmospheric effects, certain of the officers proposed a waltz. To which several ladies—not all at once, whispered, "Yes." This in dress coats, buttoned to the chin! The thermometer danced to about 104 and an undress performance only equalled by an hour glass (a bit of mantel bric-a-brac) on this occasion sweating sand.

The dancers survived to join in a number of jolly college songs and choruses, which just preceded the break ranks for home and *parade de chambre au porche* a la Arizona, except the bolder spirits who nightly pitch their cots under the moonbeams' shadows, which don't shade to any degree.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1886.

THE last days of the camp of '86 are rapidly drawing to a close. The harvest moon, which for many nights has shone on mountain and river, changing with its mellow light our ivy-covered buildings into weird and picturesque old abbeys, has passed away, leaving with the cadet many tender recollections of the dear and old traditional stroll under its gentle rays.

The plebes, numbering 44, including seven alternates, are to report on Friday; on Saturday morning the furlough class will return; on Saturday evening the last hop will take place in the mess hall; on Monday next camp will be broken, and one week from to-day the annual section room work is to begin.

Prominent visitors to the Point this week are Dr. Head, U. S. A., retired; Colonel Craigbill, Engineer Corps, and two daughters; Captain Palfrey, of the Engineers; Major Overman, of the Engineers, and wife, who are at Cranston's; Lieutenant Benjamin Alvord, 20th Inf., and bride; Colonel Mizner, 5th Cav., and wife, and Lieut. Pitcher, 1st Cav.

Lieut. Edward Burr, Engineer Corps, and bride, are guests of Captain and Mrs. Price.

John D. Wilkins, Brevet 2d Lieut. 4th Infantry, was registered at the hotel last week. The veteran colonel has evidently turned back the hand of time and is starting life anew, as he did forty-one years ago.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Merritt gave a lawn party to a number of ladies and cadets of the First Class. The handsome grounds surrounding the Superintendent's quarters presented a very picturesque appearance.

Fort Clinton, which has witnessed many sanguinary encounters at which the personal differences of cadets were adjusted, was to-day taken possession of by the young ladies at Cranston's, who invited their cadet friends to a picnic. As the "friends" included about all the members of the First and Third Classes, the old fort presented a very animated appearance between one and three o'clock, the mess hall at dinner containing only the plebes and a disconsolate few whom duty kept away from the feast. One incident of the picnic was the stirring up a hornet's nest, which tended to enliven the party.

The following designations of candidates for admission to the U. S. Military Academy were announced this week: Levi Pownall Webb, Unionville, Pa.; John Noble Guss (alt.), West Chester, Pa.; Leroy S. Lyon, Richmond, Va.; Wm. D. Moore, Connellsville, Pa.; Mosheim S. Waters (alt.), Uniontown, Pa.; George G. Gately, Portland, Me.; Frank S. Long, Norwich, Conn.; Lewis C. Lawton (alt.), Brooklyn, Conn.; T. G. Settle, Gainsboro, Tenn.; Harry Alex. Smith, Atchison, Kan.; Powell Conrad, Fountleroy, Staunton, Va.; Claude B. Swezey, Penfield, Kan.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

AUGUST 15, 1886.

A DETACHMENT commanded by 1st Lt. E. W. Howe, left here Aug. 6 for Fort Fred. Steele, to take charge temporarily of that post, now abandoned.

The rooms of the 17th Infantry club were thrown open Aug. 7 for the use of the enlisted men. Beer, wines, cigars, and tobacco, are sold at just about wholesale prices, on promissory notes or for cash. The profits will be divided among the companies. Two billiard tables are coming from Chicago. The club promises to be a great success under the excellent management of Captain W. M. Van Horne.

Lieut. Colonel T. M. Anderson, 9th Infantry, leaves Aug. 18 for Philadelphia. He was mustered in as a comrade of J. F. Reynolds Post G. A. R., at a meeting held at Cheyenne August 7.

During the late illness of 1st Lieut. P. and R. Adjt. W. A. Mann, 1st Lieut. P. and R. Q. M. D. H. Brush, attended to the Adjutant's office. 2d Lieut. J. T. Kerr, the excellent marksman, 17th Infantry, of Fort Bridger, paid a short visit here, while en route to the Omaha target grounds.

The first concert and ball was held Aug. 11. For the occasion the post hall was nicely decorated and illuminated. Target practice will commence on Monday next.

We all think here very highly of Post Chaplain Brady, an amiable old gentleman who so wholly fulfils the duties of his position. Long may he live.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

AUGUST 12.

THERE is no truth in the report that General Miles is to establish the permanent headquarters of the Department of Arizona here, but his purpose in setting apart a military reservation at Albuquerque recently was to establish a supply depot. That, as you know, has been "knocked in the head" by orders from Washington, and General Miles has revoked his G. O. 16, of 1885. I fancy that Secretary Endicott and Lieut. General Sheridan are inclined to Santa Fe as the place for permanent headquarters, as that would be in harmony with the administrative desire to economize in every way during their present term, and prevent expenditures of large sums where the same result can be obtained without much additional cost. Why they should spend \$200,000 or \$300,000 in new buildings here, is a mystery to many, and it is not believed any change will be made; at least, not until Congress again meets, when kindred matters can receive full discussion and action at the same time. Albuquerque has an attraction certainly on its railroad bearing, but is not, I think, as desirable as Santa Fe. It is oppressively warm and sultry, and almost as remote for reaching the mountain passes as old Santa Fe. However, if the pressure has any weight in Washington I suppose a great deal will be accomplished for it by and by.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT VERDE, A. T.

"AND now comes the hour of parting." Thus I soliloquized when the orderly trumpeter handed me a telegram on a hot afternoon in July while I was engaged in coaching a few of the immortals on the target range at Fort D. A. Russell. "The 9th Infantry is ordered to Arizona, movement to begin not later than the 30th inst." thus it ran. I looked toward the Medicine Bow, decked with its coronal of everlasting snow, and, turning, surveyed the roofs and church towers of Cheyenne, all dancing in the mirage, and thought to myself there be worse places than the Magic City and the old 9th is going there, more's the pity. So home and to pack *lars et penates* and *impedimenta* for the route.

Promptly, on July 20, at the hour ordered, eight companies headed by the band, fell into line in heavy marching order, with every man in his place, wide awake, and duly sober. We marched out of garrison to the inspiring quickstep of the "Glorious 9th." Our comrades of the 17th Infantry bidding us Godspeed. Some eyes, albeit unused to the melting mood, were suffused with natural moisture, as the two big trains, with the whole regiment aboard, pulled out toward the West from Cheyenne, with whose purities some of us had been acquainted for over 10 long years. During that time the hamlet had grown to a town and the town to a city, adorned with private residences that might lend an added grace to Euclid avenue in the Forest City. Some of us, not all, of the regiment, all, during this period, wandered far afield, from the northern borders of Montana, to the North Park in Colorado, with Crook in his campaigns against the Sioux and the Utes, and the Southern Cheyennes, and with Howard and Miles in Kansas and Utah, ever obedient and loyal; *semper paratus*.

Some of the officers, and not a few of the rank and file, had found a Valhalla in Omaha (ever ready to welcome the 9th Nebraska) in Cheyenne, and far away Buffalo Town at the foothills of the Big Horn Mountains, which only death could sever; and so the hour of parting came and went.

On account of washouts on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, some of us were detained six days and nights on the cars. At La Pueblo we halted two days and nights and although the men had a free run through the town we do not lose a man, which speaks well for the discipline of the regiment.

At Holbrook, Arizona, we dropped two companies ordered to garrison Fort Apache. At Wingate we parted with four more companies destined to service in New Mexico. At Albuquerque we bade good bye to two more which were ordered to Fort Thomas, while "Old F" and the "Katbirds" continued on to Ash Fork the former going with Regimental Headquarters to Whipple Barracks, and the latter to Fort Verde, an oasis in the desert, where they now are.

During the march hither, the heat was intense, although not a tent was pitched en route. The men spread their canvas on the broad terrace and slept soundly under the canopy lighted by the stars. We marched thro' Hell Canyon, Longone Valley, and Copper Canyon, the latter road having been selected in recent years for Grief Hill, which describes in about five miles a descent of 2,500 feet in altitude. During the last day's march the road swarmed with coveys of quail, and was bordered on either side with yucca and walnut trees, and wild grape vines, nourished by perennial springs of ice cold water. The cuttings on the declivity were from 5 to 20 ft. thick, and the road reminded one of the passages across the Alps. This labor was done, and all the expense involved was borne by the people of the county which is sparsely settled. Who will say that the Arizonians are not enterprising? The road bed is paved with lava and scoria—the whole face of the country shows remote volcanic action of the most violent character, and the surface across valley and over mesa, is hot by day and night; as though warred by subterranean fires.

Ice is a remembrance of the past; to some of us of Clear Fork Canyon and Bridger, and to others of Sidney and Washakie; but we have melons in abundance of the most delicious flavor. It is a matter of wonder how the slender vines can extract so much fluid from the arid soil. We use the oil, the same carbon jar for cooling water which was manufactured by the Aztecs in the time of Cortez, 300 years ago. After a few days' experience we have concluded that ice water is a luxury and not a necessity.

Hard by this place are some celebrated ruins abandoned long since by the cliff and cave dwellers. Your correspondent may, if he musters sufficient energy, visit them and recount what he learns thereabout. CARTOUCHE.

#### COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

1st Sergt. J. P. Stewart, Co. B, 15th Infantry, recently tried at Fort Pecos for theft of company ration, Q. M. stores, company funds, etc., was found guilty and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement at hard labor for two years. General Ruger, in reviewing the case, says: "The proceedings are approved. The Department Commander after a careful study of all the evidence in the case has been unable to concur in the conclusions of the court and determine that there was no room for a reasonable doubt as to the prisoner's guilt. His previous excellent record of long and faithful service should be of some value to him, and weight is given to it in his behalf. The record indicates that a loose method of dealing with the company savings prevailed in the company, and it seems a fair inference that it had its effect upon him, particularly as, in some instances, he was permitted to make such withdrawals without specific authority, and instructed to defer until further orders the making of a transaction involving the expenditure of nine dollars derived from company savings. It is not clearly established, however, that he was dishonest for gain. The findings and sentence are therefore disapproved. 1st Sergt. Stewart will be released from arrest and restored to duty." (G. O. M. O. 3d, D. Dakota, 1886.)

In the case of a private tried at Fort Buford for disobedience of orders, General Ruger says: "The following record appears in the second day's proceedings: 'Captain James A. Finley, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., being notified by the Judge-Advocate that the court would meet at 11 o'clock, did reply that he would not be able to attend for half an hour until his duties as post surgeon were completed. The time set for the court to meet having passed some few minutes the president of the court sent word to the absent member that the duties of the court would have to be attended to before other duties, to which he replied that the duties of the post surgeon would have to be attended to first.' It also appears that this officer subsequently appeared in court during the progress of the trial, and was excused by the court from serving as a member in the pending trial for the reason that he had not been present during the first day's proceedings. No request was made by him, nor was the prisoner asked if he had objection to his sitting as a member. But one witness had been examined on the previous day, and unless the prisoner had objection to make, the officer excused should have been sworn as a member of the court, having the testimony already given read over to him. Tending the assumption of this officer that he could decide for himself what duties he should first attend to, it is remarked that the exercise of such a power does not fall within the province of a member of a Court-martial. His appointment as such member imposes upon him as a paramount duty a strict observance of the hours of a court's session. If a medical officer is prevented from attending the emergency requiring the immediate exercise of his professional skill, he should report such fact to the president of the court, for the information of the reviewing authority. Attending to routine duties cannot be accepted as a legitimate excuse. In the case under consideration no excuse was offered; merely a reason stated why the member failed to appear in court. That reason, so far as it appears of record, was insufficient."

#### Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

A meeting of the Michigan Commandery will be held at Detroit Sept. 1, when several candidates will be balloted for. Major Chandler, the recorder, has established his office at Nos. 2 and 3 Merrill Block.



## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

## N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Sailed from Portland, Me., Aug. 21, on short cruise. Arrived at Newport, R. I., Aug. 26.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. Sailed from Portland, Me., Aug. 21, on a short cruise. Address, Newport, R. I.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. Sailed from Portland, Me., Aug. 21, on a short cruise. Address, Greenport, L. I.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Sailed from Portland, Me., Aug. 21, on a cruise. Address, Greenport, L. I.

The *Yantic* arrived at Picton, N. S., Aug. 13, for coal, after a cruise of ten days in the gulf of St. Lawrence. She visited the mackerel fleet, but no vessels in distress were met or heard of. The mackerel were found mostly off shore, so that the question of three mile limit did not arise. The masters of the mackerel schooners had fairly good luck, and the officers of the domestic cruisers were not wanting in civility to them.

## S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter (in command temporarily).

Acting Rear Admiral D. L. Braine will shortly command this station.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At the New York Navy-yard. She will shortly be ordered to join the South Atlantic Station.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breeze (ordered). Arrived at Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 12. All well.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro Aug. 14.

## European Station—R. Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Phalerum, Bay near Athens, Greece, July 20. Was to proceed to Leghorn, touching at Zante and Messina en route.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigbee. Was to remain in Phalerum Bay, near Athens, Greece, until about Aug. 1. Has been ordered to return to U. S.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comd. Geo. W. Coffin. At Southampton, England, August 11, 1886. Will leave the English channel by the middle of August or September for Genoa, touching on the Spanish coast and at Marseilles. Will be sent to the East for the winter, if no other vessel joins the squadron.

## Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Left Callao, Peru, June 20, for Coquimbo. Was at Iquique, July 31.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. Was at Callao July 31.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Sailed from New York, Aug. 16, for Pacific Station.

The following is a list of her officers: Commander Geo. T. Davis; Lieut. Commander Wm. T. Burwell; Lieuts. N. H. Parnes, Wm. M. Wood, and A. C. Baker; Lieut. (junior grade) N. R. Usher; Ensigns T. S. Rodgers, Harry George and F. L. Chapin; Naval Cadets W. A. Edgar, W. H. Foust, E. V. D. Johnson, G. F. Hawk, and J. G. Berry; Surgeon R. A. Marston; Asst. Surg. F. N. Ogden; Paymaster Jno. F. Tarbell; Chief Engr. Geo. P. Hunt; P. A. Engr. J. P. S. Lawrence; Asst. Engr. W. C. Herbert; Cadet Engr. Albert Maritz; 1st Lieut. U. S. M. C. S. W. Quackenbush, and Pay Clerk Geo. H. Vernon.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Callao July 31. Commander J. C. Watson has been ordered to command, and leaves New York per steamer of about Sept. 1.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Reported by cable from Melbourne, Aug. 20, to have sailed for Samoan Islands, to remain there during the session of Commission on Samoan affairs.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Juneau, Alaska, June 8. Was to go to Sitka about the middle of July for supplies.

SHERANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. At Callao, Peru, July 31. Has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco for repairs, touching en route at South and Central American ports.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Sailed from New York, Aug. 14, for the Pacific Station.

## Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Commodore Ralph Chandler has been ordered to command this station, and will probably leave the U. S. early in October.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Yokohama, Japan, July 11. She will return to the U. S., and expects to reach San Francisco some time in September. Was to sail from Yokohama for Hakodadi on about August 5.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Sailed from New York, Aug. 12, for the Asiatic Station.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell.

At New York. Has received her sailing orders to proceed to the Asiatic Station.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Mullor. At Shanghai July 1—undergoing repairs.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Canton July 1.

OMAHA, 2d rate, f. s. a. s., 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL, at Shanghai, China, July 17.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. At anchor off Yokohama, Japan, July 1, under orders to proceed to Chemulpo, Corea.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. Was in all probability at Chemulpo, Corea, July 1, having sailed for that port from Nagasaki, June 3.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. On her way home. Reported by cable to have left Gibraltar, Aug. 4, for the U. S.

## Apprentice Training Squadron.

Address of Portsmouth and Saratoga, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Aug. 25, and after that date Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunner's ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Arrived at Lisbon Aug. 14.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. Arrived at Lisbon Aug. 14.

## On Special Service.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, Practice Ship of Naval Academy, Commander C. L. Huntington. Sailed from Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 25, for Annapolis, Md. Officers of the *Constellation* will be detached Aug. 31, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. Was at Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 26. Was to leave in a day or two.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat.

At Norfolk, Va. Undergoing repairs.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Horace Elmer. Sailed from Hampton Roads Aug. 25 for Annapolis, Md. Comdr. Chas. J. Train is ordered to command Aug. 31.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. Arrived at Buffalo, Aug. 23, from Erie.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. At San Francisco.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. On her annual cruise. Was in Hempstead Bay, L. I., Aug. 16.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

## Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 20 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns. Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Lieut. Comdr. Chas. A. Schetky, commanding officer pro tem. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Captain Augustus P. Cooke. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Silas Casey. Receiving ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHILOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajar*, *Cataldi*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* passed Cape Race Aug. 21, bound west.

SERGEANT ADAMS, of the *Ranger*, who recently shot a man at Vallejo, who died subsequently, has been arrested and arraigned for murder.

THE British corvette *Diamond* took possession in the name of the British Crown of the Kermadec Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, Aug. 1.

THE office of Engineer-in-Chief Loring is undergoing quite a transformation at the hands of the fresco painters and other artists of the brush and stencil.

THE U. S. steamers *Tennessee*, *Galena* and *Yantic*, of the North Atlantic Squadron, arrived at Boothbay, Me., on the evening of Aug. 23, being on a short cruise.

AN examination was held Friday last in the West 35th Street School Building, New York, from the 11th Congressional District, for a nomination to the Naval Academy. The successful candidate was Eugene Ryan, of No. 210 West 17th street. His percentage was 86.5.

IN our issue of June 12, in regard to the court-martial of Lt. Comdr. J. E. Noell, it was stated that he was tried for absence without leave and drunkenness, and acquitted of the first charge, but found guilty of the second, etc., which is not the case. He was found guilty of the first charge and acquitted of the second.

A MEETING of the Newport branch of the Naval Institute was held at 8 p. m. Aug. 25, when a paper by Comdr. Albert S. Barker, U. S. N., on "Firing High Explosives From Great Guns" was read. The paper gives an account of his experiments in firing shells charged with dynamite from the ordinary service howitzer, etc.

THE Advisory Board, having about concluded its labors in Washington, will soon, in compliance with Secretary Whitney's order, be in full working order in Chester, where the *Boston* but awaits orders for New York, and the *Chicago* is nearing completion. Chester is to be congratulated.

THE *Admiralty Gazette* says: "Very's system of night signalling, which has been used by the Channel Squadron in the practice at torpedo attack at Bantrey, has not proved altogether satisfactory. The general opinion appears to be that it is rather confusing, and further trials at Milford Haven are anticipated with interest."

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHITNEY reached Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 26, from New London, on the U. S. S. *Despatch*. A number of prominent citizens embraced the opportunity to greet the Secretary, who took a train at half-past five p. m. for Lenox, Mass., where he has a villa, and where he will remain for a few days.

PERHAPS New London would not be so eager to get the naval school ship and naval college to occupy their deserted navy-yard if they knew of the effect of these attractions upon the residence quarter of a quiet city. The opinion is widely current at Newport that the proximity of the middies is nothing to be desired.—*Springfield Republican*.

THE commanding officer of the U. S. S. *Galena* has reported to Admiral Luce that during the recent cruise of the *Galena* in Canadian waters it was learned that there was no trouble existing between the American fishermen and the Canadian authorities, and that everything was peaceable and quiet. The fishermen were all fishing outside the three mile limit.

THE public, misled by much foolish newspaper talk, hardly anticipated that the Naval Board of Inspection would find hailing from the port of New York alone 102 American iron steamships of over 2,000 tons, capable of running 14 knots an hour, and fitted for auxiliary cruisers in case of war. Yet this is the actual result, and the report on the second ship of this number, the *Newport*, is not a whit less gratifying than that on the *Louisiana*.—*Boston Journal*.

A NAVAL court-martial was ordered to assemble at the New York Navy-yard Aug. 27 for the trial of 1st Lieut. O. C. Berryman, U. S. M. C., on charges of drunkenness. The court consists of Capt. Chas. S. Norton and T. F. Kane, Lieut. Col. John L. Broome, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. Col. C. D. Hebb, U. S. M. C.; Comdr. Wm. H. Whiting, Comdr. F. W. Dickens, Lt. Comdr. Jas. G. Green, Capt. R. W. Huntington, U. S. M. C., and Lieut. C. H. Arnold, with Lieut. S. C. Lemly, judge advocate.

THE latest addition to the fleet of high-speed torpedo boats already afloat in various parts of the world (with the exception of the western hemisphere) is now en route for China from the works of Mr. Schichau, of Elbing. This craft, whose cruise to China via the Suez Canal, will be watched with much interest, has developed a speed of 24.23 knots for one hour in the Baltic Sea, and for a period of four hours, with bunkers filled, an average speed of 22½ knots was maintained. Her engines are capable of developing 1,500 horse power.

COMMODORE CHANDLER on Aug. 26, in accordance with telegraphic orders from Washington, detailed a force of officers and men to go to Chester, Pa., and bring the steel cruiser *Boston* to New York to be made ready for a trial trip. Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker was put in command of the force and all went to Chester Thursday afternoon. The *Boston* will reach New York about Monday next. A Navy-yard tug will act as convoy. Messrs. Roach and Son were asked to man her, but replied that they would man her engine room but could not take charge of the deck.

A DESPATCH from Newport, R. I., Aug. 20, says: Secretary Whitney and Capt. Emory, of the *Despatch*, stayed at the Ocean House last night. The Secretary and party have been inspecting the torpedo and naval stations. One of the Herreshoffs' swift launches, which they want to sell the Government, came down from Bristol and took the Secretary off the *Despatch* this morning to let him see what the launch could do. It went outside the harbor, testing its speed to a high rate, when the piston suddenly gave way and another part of the machinery got out of working order, and the launch came to a stand still. There was considerable excitement for a time, but finally the launch of the U. S. S. *New Hampshire* came down and rescued the Secretary.

THE pay officers on duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing received an unexpected visit this morning. They have been laboring under the impression that their bureau was in no way a model, and could not be wiped out too soon. This morning, however, Paymaster N. Kataoka, of the Japanese Navy, and Lieut. M. Saito, naval attaché of the Japanese legation, presented themselves to one of the pay officers and requested permission to spend some time in studying the bureau system. The permission was of course granted, and the two seekers after information spent the entire morning talking about the workings of the bureau. Several years ago the system of keeping accounts used on board U. S. naval vessels was adopted by Japan, but she as yet has no bureau system. The visit created some amusement. While Secretary Whitney is endeavoring to change the bureau system, Japan seems disposed to adopt it.—*Baltimore Sun*.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## Ordered.

AUG. 23.—Medical Inspector John H. Clark, to special duty at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 1, and in charge of the Quarantine Hospital at Wiscow's Island, Me.

Medical Inspector D. Kindelberger, to the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.

AUG. 24.—Captain Chas. S. Norton, as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey.

Lieutenant Henry H. Barroll, to duty at the branch Hydrographic Office, Philadelphia.

AUG. 25.—Commander Wm. H. Whiting, to the New York Navy-yard.

Lieutenants E. D. Taussig and A. E. Culver, to the training ship Jamestown.

AUG. 27.—Assistant Surgeon E. P. Stone, to the New Hampshire.



Pay Inspector George Cochran, to the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Oct. 1.  
Commander Horace Elmer, as Light House Inspector, 11th District.  
Ensigns W. L. Capps and C. H. Hewes, to instruction at the University of Glasgow.

#### Detached.

Aug. 19.—Commodore Ralph Chandler, from the command of the Navy-yard, New York, Oct. 1, and ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the Asiatic Station.

Commodore Bancroft Gherardi, as Governor of the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Sept. 30, and ordered to command the New York Navy-yard Oct. 1.

Aug. 23.—Medical Director Delevan Bloodgood, from the Naval Laboratory, New York, Sept. 28, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Sept. 29.

Medical Director John Y. Taylor, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Sept. 29, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York, Oct. 1.

Medical Director A. L. Gihon, from the Washington Naval Hospital Oct. 1 and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., Navy-yard, Oct. 15.

Medical Director Richard C. Dean, from the Naval Hospital, New York, Oct. 1, and placed on waiting orders.

Medical Inspector John C. Spear, from the Navy-yard, New York, Sept. 27, and ordered to duty at the Naval Laboratory, New York.

Medical Director Somerset Robinson, from the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 15, and placed on waiting orders.

Aug. 24.—Lieutenant A. B. Wyckoff, from the branch Hydrographic Office, Philadelphia, Sept. 1, and ordered to the Lancaster per steamer Sept. 11.

Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. A. Windsor, from the Tennessee and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer E. A. Magee, from the Minnesota and ordered to the Tennessee.

Passed Assistant Engineer James Entwistle, from temporary duty on board the Atlanta and ordered to the Minnesota.

Aug. 25.—Commander Horace Elmer, from the command of the Jamestown Aug. 31 and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Chas. L. Huntington, from the command of the Constellation Aug. 31 and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant R. T. Jasper, from the Naval Academy Aug. 31 and ordered to the training ship Jamestown.

Lieutenants C. W. Bartlett, Wm. J. Barnette, D. H. Mahan, J. O. Nicolson and J. T. Smith, and Ensign J. H. Gibbons and Paymaster J. P. Loomis, from the Constellation Aug. 31 and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieutenants James M. Miller, Theodor Porter, H. O. Rittenhouse, A. C. Hodgson and C. R. Miles, from the Jamestown Aug. 31 and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant Albert Ross and Ensign Wm. F. Fullam, from the Constellation and ordered to hold themselves in readiness for sea service.

Ensign P. W. Hourigan, from the Naval Observatory Aug. 31 and ordered to the training ship Jamestown.

Ensign J. L. Jayne, from the Jamestown Aug. 31 and ordered to duty at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Ensign H. S. Knapp, from the Jamestown Aug. 31 and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Surgeon W. J. Simon, from the Constellation Aug. 31 and ordered to temporary duty at the Naval Academy.

Chaplain A. A. McAllister, from the Constellation Aug. 31 and placed on waiting orders.

Aug. 27.—Commander Chas. J. Train, from the Bureau of Equipment Aug. 31 and ordered to command Jamestown.

Lieutenant Walter McLean, from the Vermont and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Ensign W. J. Maxwell, from the Fish Commission to the Coast Survey.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. B. Pitts, from Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, and to wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon Chas. P. Henry, from the New Hampshire and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Paymaster Joseph Foster, from the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Commander F. A. Cook, as Light House Inspector, 11th District, on Sept. 13, and ordered to command the Ranger.

Commander Chas. E. Clarke, from command of the Ranger and ordered home.

Assistant Engineer W. J. Baxter, from the Swatara and ordered abroad for instruction at the University of Glasgow.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. R. Roelker, Cadet Engineer G. Kaemmerling and Douglass Zevilly, clerk, transferred from the Navy Department to the Advisory Board at Chester, Pa.

#### To Delay.

Lieutenant W. A. Marshall to delay reporting to the Naval War College till Sept. 6.

#### MARINE CORPS.

Aug. 23.—Captain J. H. Higbee granted one month's leave from Sept. 2, (upon return of Major James Forney from leave).

Aug. 25.—Captain W. S. Muse and 1st Lieutenant H. K. Gilman detached Sept. 4 from the Torpedo Station, and ordered to report some day for temporary duty at the Naval War College.

Captain R. L. Meade having reported from sick leave ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1886.

General Order No. 363.

Gives direction as to administering the oath required by the act approved May 13, 1884, Statutes at Large, Vol. 23, page 22, which applies to all persons, not ordinary mechanics and workmen, appointed to places of profit at the Navy-yards and Stations, on vessels, and in the Navy Department (whether as clerks, writers, or in other subordinate positions), as well as to commissioned and warrant officers of the Navy, and must be observed.

#### FROM THE PACIFIC STATION.

REAR-ADMIRAL McCauley reports to the Navy Department the following movements of the vessels of the Pacific Station during July, under date of Callao, Peru, July 31:

The *Hartford*, *Shenandoah*, and *Iroquois* were at Callao during the month.

The *Mohican*, which left Callao, for the Islands, March 6, was at sea, March 6 to April 11, stopping on April 7 at Muka Hiva, Marquesas Islands; Dean's Island, April 11 to 16; at sea, April 17; Tahiti, April 17 to May 6; at sea, May 6 to 10, and at Samon, May 19 to last accounts, May 28.

The *Adams* left Callao, June 29, for Coquimbo; at sea, July 20 to 24, and Iquique, July 24 to 31.

The storeship *Monongahela* was at Coquimbo during the month.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FROM THE NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

BOOTH'S BAY, ME., Aug. 22, 1886.

THE entire landing force of the North Atlantic Squadron, composed of officers, seamen and marines of the flagship *Tennessee*, *Scutarra* and *Yantic*, embarked yesterday afternoon in their respective boats in order to land on the beach near Fort Preble, where a sham fight was to take place. At one o'clock general signal was thrown out for the brigade to embark "armed and equipped."

The field artillery, consisting of two 3 in. rifles and two Gatlings was dismounted and each one lashed securely to a balsa as though the intended landing were to be made through the surf. The balsas were sent ashore in a tow of steam launches, all precautions being taken to prevent water and sand getting into the mechanism and movable part by stowing them in waterproof bags. The lashings securing them were passed with a view to a possible capsize of the balsas; and as a proof of the thoroughness with which this was done, one of the balsas actually did "turn turtle" without the loss of an article belonging to gun or carriage and without injury to the service of the piece.

The boats when fully manned were formed in column and under direction of the officer commanding the brigade, who was in his gig, from which signals to the flotilla were made, pulled along parallel to the beach, and when abreast the proper position for landing, marked previously by small flags planted ashore, signal was made to change directions by left flank, which brought each boat's head pointing to the beach. Orders were then given for boats containing skirmish companies to advance. Quickly in obedience to this order the men in two of the largest cutters bent lustily to their oars and pulled rapidly for the shore. Upon taking ground the crews headed by their officers jumped over into the water and immediately deployed as skirmishers covering the whole space to be later on occupied by the Brigade.

As the boats of the flotilla, some 16 or 18 in number, pulled for the beach, keeping excellent dress and distance they presented a very picturesque as well as quite formidable appearance. On landing the companies were at once formed and marched to places assigned them along the proposed line of intrenchments which had previously been staked out in strict accordance with the rules of art of Military Engineering. The pieces of artillery were landed, mounted, and hauled to their positions on the flanks and in the centre of the line of works, one 3 in. rifle and one Gatling being in the earthwork on the extreme right, a 3 in. rifle on the left, and a Gatling in the centre. The men were told off into working parties and reliefs and under the direction of their commanding officers supervised by the officers of the general staff, were soon busily at work digging up the sand, filling the barrels and barrels and putting them in position to form protection against the supposed advancing enemy.

The original line of skirmishers was relieved by the Marine Battalion and withdrawn into the line of intrenchments where they proceeded to throw up cover. Barrels filled with sand, drift wood and all other material on hand were used to make as complete protection as was possible; the earth being generally there was but little hard digging to be done and in less than two hours after the landing the trenches were ready to be manned and the artillery in position. Some willow trees near by afforded the necessary brush to screen the heads of the men as they fired over the top of the earthwork, and did not detract at all from the general appearance of the whole.

Upon the sounding of the bugle the men fell into their places in the trenches and prepared to drive back the enemy who were at this time making it too warm for the skirmishing marines, who were compelled to fall back; this they did in very good order at first, firing away most vigorously after their pursuers, but being altogether overmatched and their ammunition giving out, they broke, and on the dead run, rushed over the earth works to find shelter. The firing along the whole line, which had been withheld while the marines occupied the ground, was now broken up; and the enemy first checked, were soon in their turn forced to beat a hasty retreat. Skirmishers were now called out of the intrenchments, and as they were reinforced were soon strong enough to charge the enemy; the artillery pieces were limbered up and the whole brigade in excellent order, and on the run charged up the slightly rising ground until the crest was reached and the enemy scattered in every direction.

After sufficient breathing time had been allowed, the order to put on the leggins and get ready for the review was passed along. Belts and caps were adjusted and sand beaten off the clothing, which, with the snow white leggins, soon made a considerable change for the better in the appearance of the men.

The Marine Battalion formed on the right, then the six companies of sailors as infantry, followed by the four pieces of artillery, and all, headed by the band from the flagship *Tennessee*, started on the march for the campus of Fort Preble, where the dress parade and review were to take place.

The Rear-Admiral, the Commander-in-Chief and his Staff received a marching salute as the brigade passed, and when the formation in the fort was complete the dress parade was held, followed by a march in review. Capt. Boyd, of the *Tennessee*, and Gen. Graham, commanding the post at Fort Preble, were the reviewing officers, and spoke in high terms of the appearance of the men and of the creditable work they had accomplished in throwing up their intrenchments.

Among the prominent guests present were Gen. John M. Corse, of Hold the Fort fame, who immortalized himself at Alamo; Gen. John Marshall Brown, an officer of large experience during the civil war, and at present commanding Maine State troops; Maj. Smith, U. S. Engineer Corps, to whose kindly advice and practical suggestions the success of the line of intrenchments was greatly due; Col. Brinton, and a large number of prominent citizens and ladies.

The brigade was then marched to the wharf where the boats had been assembled and all embarked, returning to their respective ships.

The improvement shown by this second drill at intrenching is most encouraging proof of what can be accomplished, even with the limited means at hand, and gave to all who participated many valuable points to which in actual need they can refer.

Drills of this kind are of the greatest value to both officers and men, and while our Navy has at the present time but few, if any ships, which could be brought into action with the ironclads of the present day, still the skill and energy and the learning are there, and it is sincerely hoped that a repetition of the sham fight may soon take place.

GUS C. ROEDER.

After the crowds had indulged in skating at the rink the other night the floor was cleared at 9 o'clock and Mr. Bailey appearing on the floor, informed the spectators that a game of ball was to be played on skates by teams from the U. S. *Tennessee* and *Scutarra*. But before the game came off he wished to introduce Mr. Harry Beus, of the *Tennessee*, who would produce some very fine contortion acts. Amid the loud applause of over 3,000 people Harry Beus appeared on the floor, clad in a beautiful suit of tights and in his performance certainly astonished the crowd. Had the announce-

ment of a game of ball to be played on skates caused a great deal of amusement the appearance on the floor of the *Tennessee*'s team, who were not clad in the Naval uniforms, but appeared in regular minstrel suits, caused more. Clowns, harlequins, Uncle Sam and even a nigger wench were represented by the ball players.

The following are the teams:

*Tennessee's* Team.—J. J. Heary, short stop; J. Hardman, pitcher; F. Algier, catcher; J. Gandy, 3d base; C. W. Riggin, right field; B. Dissoway, 1st base; W. J. C. Ward, 2d base; G. R. Moncrief, centre field; S. S. King, left field.

*Scutarra's* Team.—M. Dooley, pitcher; C. Morgan, catcher; E. Aiken, 1st base; C. Hopkins, 2d base; H. Mahr, short stop; W. Donnelly, 3d base; A. J. Kimmel, left field; T. McKay, centre field; J. C. Postill, right field.

The game finished with a score of 10 to 2 in favor of the *Scutarra's* team. The handsome pennant was presented to the champions by Mr. Bailey amid the cheers of the crowds of enthusiastic spectators.

The *Scutarra's* team now holds the championship of the North Atlantic Squadron, and there is no doubt that the champions will receive numerous challenges from the base ball players of the other ships of the fleet.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOIS, MD., Aug. 19, 1886.

A PARTY of Japanese officials, consisting of Count Saigo, secretary of the Japanese Navy; Capt. Shibayama, Lieut. Funaki, Hitaka, and Sato, the latter an attaché of the Japanese Legation at Washington, made a visit to the Naval Academy, Aug. 19. Accompanied by Lieut. Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., they visited points of interest at the Academy and the ordnance proving ground opposite, where everything of interest was pointed out to them by the officials in charge. Returning to the Academy in the afternoon from the proving ground, where they witnessed interesting experiments, the visitors were joined by Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins, acting superintendent of the Academy, and a salute of 19 guns was fired for the Japanese secretary.

The second class of naval cadets, who have been undergoing practical instructions in steam engineering and other studies at the Naval Academy during the summer, left Annapolis Aug. 23 for a month's vacation.

On the return of the *Constellation* and *Jamestown* from the practice cruise this week, the cadets on board will also be given leave. Some of the students who live at a distance will not go home, but will spend the vacation with friends nearer Annapolis.

All the cadets must return by Sept. 30 for the reopening of the Academy on Oct. 1.

The third relief of officers detailed for the summer went on duty at the Naval Academy Aug. 25. They are Lieutenants Leutze, Colvocoresses, Mitchell, Tyler and Boush, and Assistant Engineer Scribner.

#### OLD POINT COMFORT.

"SOPHIE SPARKLE" in a recent letter, dated Hygeia Hotel, says: "The arrival of the *Constellation* gave new impetus to the gay season at Old Point, and on Tuesday evening of this week the ladies of the Hygeia gave one of the most brilliant Germans of the summer, in compliment to the cadets and officers of the ship. The ball room of the Hygeia was beautifully decorated for the occasion with flags from the fort. The belles wore their prettiest toilets and the beaux were gorgeous in blue, with gold stripes and brass buttons. Lieut. Bartlett, U. S. N., led the German with a great deal of dash and grace, and was voted by the fair ones present to be one of the handsomest men upon the floor. Capt. Huntington, U. S. N., and Paymr. Loomis, U. S. N., also tripped the light fantastic toe with imitable grace, enjoying themselves in that merry fashion which only gallant sailors who have braved old Neptune's storms to find a safe and delightful harbor at last, can understand. Commo. Greer, U. S. N., regretted that he had not his uniform here, that he also might have waltzed with the belles; and Paymr. Woodhull, U. S. N., found himself to be in the same unenviable fix. Uncle Sam's officers in old Fortress Monroe found themselves totally eclipsed and forgotten in the presence of these gallant and handsome sailors. You can see Army officers every day at Old Point, but it is only at rare intervals that one of Uncle Sam's frigates lies off shore long enough for the naval officers to add to the brilliancy of social life at the Hygeia by their presence.

"Of course, the belles were in a flutter of delight when it was announced that both the *Constellation* and the *Jamestown* were in port with numbers of cadets on board. Lieut. Barnett, Ensign Jane and Cadet Blue were immensely popular on this occasion. Among the distinguished spectators present were: Colonel Whitehead, U. S. Army; Paymr. Tiffany, U. S. N., of the *Jamestown*; Paymr. Woodhull, U. S. N.; Commo. Greer, U. S. N.; Dr. Dickson, U. S. N., of the *Constellation*, and many others. Miss Woodhull, daughter of Paymr. Woodhull, U. S. N., was naive and charming as usual in pink silk and flowers. Miss Wadsworth, of Washington, was much admired in becoming costume of white with garniture of flowers. Miss Jordan, daughter of Paymr. Jordan, U. S. N., who dances very beautifully, wore a becoming toilet of pale blue surah, white lace and flowers."

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ARMYNAVY.

**THE NEW ARMY GUN.**

We gave last week some account of the prelimi-  
nary trial of the first 8-inch, all steel, gun ever con-  
structed in America, after designs by the Army Or-  
dnance Department. The cut we give this week  
showing the gun is produced from a photograph  
taken shortly after the recent firings. The  
carriage upon which it is mounted is the one  
designed by the Department and manufactured by  
the West Point Foundry about six months since. It  
was designed as a proof carriage for this gun and  
also for the 10-inch steel gun in course of construc-

tion. It is adapted to the larger gun by introduc-  
ing two steel bushing rings fitted into the cheeks of  
carriage to secure the trunnion of the gun.

The gun represented is an 8 inch, all steel, breech-  
loading rifle, manufactured by the West Point  
Foundry, upon designs from the Army Ordnance  
Bureau. The tube and jacket were obtained from  
WHITWORTH, and the hoops and the breech mechan-  
ism forgings from the Midvale Steel Company. The  
total weight of the gun is 13 tons; total length,  
including breech mechanism, 271 inches; length  
of bore in front of gas check, 30 calibres;  
powder space in chamber, 3,109 cubic inches;  
charge, 100 pounds. The tube extends back  
to breech recess from muzzle, in one solid piece.  
The breech block is carried in the jacket, the  
thread cut in the rear portion of the jacket. The  
jacket extends forward and is shrunk over the tube  
about 87½ inches. The re-enforce is strengthened  
by two rows of steel hoops; the trunnion hoops  
form one of the outer layers. In front of the jacket  
a single row of hoops is shrunk on the tube and extends  
toward the muzzle, leaving 91 inches of the muzzle  
end of the tube unhooped. The second row of hoops  
is shrunk on forward of the trunnion hoops for a  
length of 38 inches to strengthen the gun, and the  
hoop portion forms three conical frustums. The  
elastic resistance of the gun to tangential rup-  
ture over the powder chamber is computed by  
Claverino and kindred formula, to be 54,000 lbs. per  
square inch.

The breech mechanism is modelled after the De  
Bange system. The block has three smooth and three  
threaded sectors and is locked in place by one sixth of  
a turn of a block and secured by the eccentric end  
of a heavy lever which revolves into a cut made in the  
rear breech of the gun. The gas check consists  
of a pad made of two steel plates or cups, between  
which is a pad of asbestos and mutton suet formed  
under heavy pressure. The rifling consists of nar-  
row grooves and lands, 45 of each. The depth of the  
groove is six-one-hundredth of an inch.

Although the gun is designed for a charge of 100  
pounds it is believed that it can be increased to 105  
pounds without giving dangerous pressure, and the  
intention is to increase the charge to that amount  
when the new powder is received from Du Pont.

The following is a very full synopsis of the official  
report of the preliminary firings—13 rounds—with  
this gun:

The first seven rounds were fired with German  
cocoa powder, which was received from Watervliet  
Arsenal. There were two kinds of cartridges, one  
kind weighing 85 pounds, and having 30 grains in  
each layer, the other weighing 100 lbs., and having  
27 grains in each layer. In two of the first seven  
rounds the weight of the charge was 65 pounds, the  
projectiles weighing 182 and 286 pounds; in the  
next two rounds charges of 85 pounds were fired,  
the projectiles as before weighing 182 and 286  
pounds, while in the last three of the rounds fired  
with cocoa powder the charge was 100 lbs., while  
the weight of the projectile was 182, 235, and 286  
pounds. At the seventh round was fired the normal  
charge, 100 lbs. of powder, and a projectile weigh-  
ing 286 pounds, for which the gun was designed.  
The mean pressure for this round determined by  
two crusher gauges was 32,860 pounds, and the ve-  
locity at 150 feet was 1,787 feet.

Two kinds of Du Pont's brown prismatic powder  
marked P. A. and P. I. were then fired. With the  
normal charge of P. A. powder (round 12 of the  
record), the mean pressure was 35,450 pounds, the  
velocity at 150 feet was 1,812 feet. For P. I. pow-  
der (round 13 of the record), the pressure was  
26,925 pounds, the velocity was 1,702 feet, and a  
considerable amount of unconsumed powder was  
ejected, showing that the P. I. powder is not a suit-  
able one for this piece. The highest pressure indi-  
cated with the normal charge of P. A. powder was  
36,200 pounds, exceeding by 1,200 pounds the pro-  
visional limit of pressure.

At the fifth round the breech block opened with  
some difficulty, and an examination showed that  
the resistance resulted from the diametral enlarge-  
ment of the rear plate. Directions have been given  
to correct this defect. The star gauge records show  
that no material change took place in the diameter  
of the chamber or the bore. From 30 inches to 54  
inches (measured from base of the breech), there



was a diminution in diameter of from 0.001 in. to 0.002 in.; in rear of 30 inches there was no change. No enlargement in the shot chamber exceeded 0.001 in. From the bottom of the bore (the beginning of the rifling) to the muzzle the average enlargements were as follows: 0 in. to 6 in., 0.005 in.; 7 in. to 14 in., 0.003 in.; 15 in. to 29 in., 0.002 in.; 30 in. to muzzle, 0.002 in. to 0.001 in.

After the third round the joint between the D. and D. rings opened slightly on the top, and measured after the 13th round showed that the opening was about 0.004 in. wide. It cannot at present be stated whether or not this opening increased during firing, but the defect has been noted and will be carefully observed. Enough cocoa powder remains to allow a comparison to be made with such brown prismatic powder as may be adopted finally. No firing has been done as yet to test the best position for the bands, but it will take place as soon as enough of some standard powder is obtained to fire ten consecutive rounds.

#### NAVAL DOCKS AND YARDS.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR HICHBORN has evidently kept his eyes open while "doing" Europe. Of course, from a constructor's view, the docks at the various points included in Mr. HICHBORN's points of observation received much attention, and his chapter on this subject is of great interest and value. He specially mentions the Alexandra docks as being of the latest and newest type, and particularly well built. "The Langton Graving-Docks, also new, are two parallel docks, 951 feet in length." These docks can be divided by gates, making four docks. Following European practice, these docks, as well as many others in London and Liverpool, are fitted with cast-iron keel blocks, wedge-shaped and capped with wood, and adjustable. The gates are of wood, of the swinging type. The bottom of these docks is crowned instead of being flat, and consequently the drainage is to the sides. They are to be fitted with all modern appliances, a large hydraulic crane placed between them, work upon the foundation of which is already in progress. The dry docks on the Thames, and especially in the vicinity of London, are very numerous, and are of sizes ranging from 140 feet to 520 feet in length, and although many are built of wood, the principal ones are of stone, both natural and artificial. While in London Mr. HICHBORN embraced the opportunity of inspecting the pumping machinery constructed by Mr. ALLEN for use in connection with the large dock at St. John's, Newfoundland, constructed by J. E. SIMPSON, of New York. The "Simpson Docks" are of wood, many of them are in use in the United States, and they have the great advantage over the graving docks, as built here and in Europe, in cost and accessibility. Wooden docks cost much less than stone, and but little if any repairs are required for the first fifteen or twenty years after their installation. In conclusion, Constructor HICHBORN says:

The lack of important naval battles in recent years stands in marked contrast to the desperate efforts of European powers to equip extraordinary vessels, designed to combine the invulnerable and the irresistible; and to the rarity of great sea fights may be indirectly attributed the superabundance of types; for we cannot but believe that a war of moderate duration . . . would speedily settle such vexed questions as the utility of the wholly armored water line versus the citadel ship, and would fix irrevocably the status of such craft as the *Esmeralda* and the *Giovanni Bausan*. . . . Such a war . . . would prove, what has long been the apprehension of intelligent officers, that the warship of our day has become far too complicated for the people who may be called upon to work; and that a balance of advantage, unsuspected by many, rests with that vessel which has comparative simplicity, even though it be concomitant with a greater exposure of life, a lower speed, and reduced powers of offence.

From this it appears that the Constructor places greater reliance upon personal bravery and skill on the scene of battle than upon the multifarious appliances designed to render the one of the minimum advantage, and the other a question of memory and study. FARRAGUT once expressed the opinion that "wooden walls with iron hearts are better than iron walls with wooden hearts."

"Harper's Magazine" for September contains an article by Rear Admiral EDWARD SIMPSON, U. S. N., on the kindred subject of United States Docks and Navy-yards. He shows that the insignificant capacity of our present docks prevent proper attention to the bottoms of naval vessels, and docking for the purpose of inspecting and cleaning is the exception in our practice. This difficulty will increase with the introduction of iron and steel hulls. The Admiral gives a history of our present docks at

Portsmouth, Boston, New York and Norfolk, and a description of them. He considers the question of providing additional docking facilities, and in connection with it the character and location of our Navy-yards. The conclusion is that selection of sites for Navy-yards should be confined to sites already owned by Government. Of these the yards at New London and Norfolk should be retained, and that on the Thames furnishes a solution of the problem how to provide the Navy with docking facilities. The Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., is of little or no use; the yard at Boston should be sold, dock included, as soon as a more suitable dock is built elsewhere. What now constitutes the yard proper at Brooklyn should be retained and the rest of the land sold. Pensacola should be abandoned, excepting a naval station for coal, etc., and a site for a large yard on the Gulf coast obtained. The Navy-yard at League Island is utterly condemned, and a strong argument is made on behalf of New London, because of its natural adaptability to the purpose intended, its capacity for defence and its importance to the defence of Long Island Sound, "the Mediterranean of the Western hemisphere, which remains undefended, ready to welcome an enemy to a hospitable anchorage, where he can establish his depots, and from which he can sally forth for the destruction of coast trade and to lay cities under contribution. We shall be wise," concludes Admiral SIMPSON, "if in the rehabilitation of the Navy we refer all our acts to the standard of national defence, and see to it that in all ways possible we make the one secure with the other."

#### GENERAL NEWTON'S APPOINTMENT.

We recall no incident, in an observation of New York municipal affairs extending over thirty years, which is so encouraging to the cause of good government, as the selection of General JOHN NEWTON for the position of Commissioner of Public Works, vice SQUIRE, removed. As the *Post* says, it is the substitution of an ideally fit man for an ideally unfit man. It is not merely the character of General NEWTON which offers encouragement, for good men have been appointed to office before him, even in New York, and at least two of his predecessors in this very office have been graduates of the Military Academy. But by a happy conjunction of circumstances an opportunity offers for putting this Department upon a sound basis of administration, such as has not occurred before since its affairs assumed the importance which the growth of New York has now given them. The politicians are, for the moment, demoralized; the chief political bosses have passed away, leaving no immediate successors, and the political rings are thrown into confusion for the time being. It is just now their Five Forks, and if General NEWTON follows up his advantage, he can force them to an Appomattox surrender.

He is sufficiently familiar with New York to be quite aware that he will find the administration of a municipal department very different from the direction of the affairs of a corps in which each subordinate is a man of special technical training, and, above all, an honorable gentleman, whose good faith and fidelity to trust are to be implicitly relied upon. In New York he will find himself embarrassed in every way by intrigue and misrepresentation, and he will learn before he has gone far, if he has not already, how wonderfully the world is given to lying.

To the Department of Public Works, of which General NEWTON assumes control, was allowed for its expenditures this year \$2,771,000. General NEWTON will receive a salary of \$8,000 a year and hold office until May 1, 1889. He will have the appointment of a deputy with a salary of \$5,500, a chief clerk at \$4,400, a chief engineer at \$7,000, a consulting engineer at \$5,000, topographical engineer at \$5,000; seven assistant engineers with salaries from \$1,800 to \$3,000, eight heads of bureaus with salaries from \$2,750 to \$4,800. The politicians are already plotting to get control of his department, through his selection of his subordinates, and especially of his chief deputy. One of the most honest and capable Commissioner of Public Works that New York has seen of late years was Mr. CAMPBELL, brother of Dr. CAMPBELL, of the Army, and he appointed HUBERT O. THOMPSON as his deputy. Through THOMPSON the department was transformed

into a political machine for the benefit of one of the local factions. General NEWTON's knowledge of the affairs of New York city will put him on his guard against the attempts which will be made to control by indirect methods the action of a man whom it is well known cannot be approached directly. But the politicians will have this advantage: to accomplish their ends they will work six days; as well as Sundays while the General is saying his prayers. There is no sort of intrigue and indirection that they will not resort to, and it is extremely difficult for any man whose mind is trained to honest methods to follow the ramifications of their crooked courses. But we believe that the appointment of General NEWTON will be followed by such a complete deliverance of his department from political associations that the intriguers will find no foothold there. Upon this the success of his administration depends.

THE publication in the JOURNAL of Aug. 7, of the elevations and deck drawings of the new cruisers has naturally elicited much criticism. Generally the comments are favorable to the designs of the vessels, and, perhaps, especially so to those produced by our own Naval Constructors—the purchase of designs in England or elsewhere out of the United States for our warships, and the policy thereby indicated of relying upon foreign talent, seeming to be anything else than popular with both the Service and the people. Of this policy we intend to say more in the future; at present a brief reference to certain suggested errors of judgment in the armament of the cruisers will be opportune. As an instance of the adverse comments in this direction, we quote from the communication of a Naval officer:

In a spirit of kindness alone I wish to call attention to one or two points wherein I am sure many will be found to agree with me that error has been made. I refer to the almost entire lack of protection from machine-gun fire secured to the men at the guns and the powder-passers. Take, for example, the 4,000-ton poop and forecastle cruiser to be built upon designs of the Bureau of Construction. Fairly speaking, she seems for her class beyond criticism in all but one or two points; one—the light character of her battery and the other the default to which I have referred. The first matter, being largely a matter of individual preference and the recent practice of European powers seeming to be in the direction of reducing the calibre—which reduction is certainly carried out in the ship under discussion. The battery is certainly not heavy enough to cause a commander to give fight to an over powerful foe through professional pride alone, an objection urged recently by an eminent authority against the *Navier*.

The other criticism which I would make in common with all who speak to me on the subject, is one that I fear cannot be so easily met. In view of the recent rapid development of the machine-gun and its general adoption by all nations, the failure to take all means necessary and possible to protect the combatant element of a ship from its fire is quite unaccountable. What body of men will stand at a gun and make it a weapon to be feared when exposed to such a hail of explosive bullets as, beyond all question, will be showered upon them? How will powder and projectile reach such a gun? Machine-guns are adaptable to any vessel, be she a dinghy or a *Decastation*, and can anyone doubt that they will be placed where they are adaptable? While perfect protection from their deadly shower is clearly beyond the power of naval architects in such vessels as the 4,000-ton cruiser, yet it is feasible to arrange the battery and so protect it and its approaches as to offer a very complete guarantee that the larger portion of machine-gun projectiles shall fall in their work, and this, I claim, is an object of paramount necessity, one of which little concern seems to have been taken in the design referred to.

We believe that a majority of naval officers will concur with this criticism, and it would be of service in designing other vessels if officers would express their opinions more freely than they do. Mere captious fault finding is out of place, but intelligent criticism may serve to direct attention to defects that can be remedied, if taken in time.

It is now a little more than four years since the reduction in the number of line officers allowed upon the active list of the Navy was made by Congress. In our issue of August 26, 1882, was given a table showing the effects of the Act of August 5 upon promotion, and it may be of interest to see how the predictions of that day have been verified. The following table will show this to a partial extent:

Date of Reduction to Legal Number.	Supposed.	Actual.
Admiral . . . . .	July, 1884.	October, 1883.
Commodore . . . . .	February, 1883.	October, 1882.
Captain . . . . .	October, 1885.	March, 1884.
Commander . . . . .	December, 1884.	July, 1884.
Lieutenant-Commander . . . . .	March, 1885.	March, 1885.
Lieutenants . . . . .	No date.	October, 1885.
Lieutenant (Junior Grade) . . . . .	No date.	January, 1886.

The table above referred to took into account only the retirements due to age; in a subsequent issue was inserted another table in which an attempt was made to allow for casualties, showing the supposed date of reduction as follows: Commodore, February, 1888; Captain, February, 1888; Commander, October, 1887; Lieutenant-Commander, September, 1888; Lieutenant, November, 1888.

It was believed that a fair percentage of casual-



ties was introduced in the second table, but it is evident that such was not the case, and that therefore there has been much faster promotion than had been supposed likely or even possible. The farther we go down the list, the greater is the apparent gain; for instance, the last junior lieutenant promoted gained nearly three years on the date of the second table; while the last ensign has gained nearly as much. Now that the reduction of all the grades is an accomplished fact, promotion, in the higher grades especially, will seem to move more rapidly. While the loss of many men is to be lamented, the survivors are to be congratulated upon their fortune, which has been, and is still likely to be, so much greater than was anticipated. The staff of the Navy are still suffering from the effects of the law, and it will be some time before their numbers are reduced to the legal limit; but there are more promotions among them than were counted upon, as will always be the case.

THE reports in our German and French service contemporaries of the total number of repeating rifles produced by each Government up to the latest minute before going to press have attained to such regularity of appearance and exuberance of expression as almost to suggest the suspicion that our friends on both sides are engaged in playing an old American game of bluff. Referring to the *fete* at Spandau on the occasion of the completion at that arsenal of the one hundred thousandth Mauser conversion, *La France Militaire* says: "Although we have neither held a noisy jollification nor fired cannon, as Germany has done, at the baptism of the one hundred thousandth repeater, we are not on that account behind our beloved neighbors. Very quickly, should the desire inspire us, we could celebrate the christening of the two hundred thousandth converted Gras. At this moment there have been received by the trial commission one hundred and thirty thousand stand, not only completed, but inspected, proved, and accepted. The new arm is of the very best character, possessing many distinctive advantages over similar inventions."

In deference to general demands of the military staff the Belgian War Office has ordered a commission to test all the most approved magazine rifles and report as promptly as possible. The Italian Government is also much exercised about the rearmament of its infantry.

VOLUME 17, part 1, of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, containing the reports of the operations in West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, from June 10, 1862, to Jan. 20, 1863, is now being received at the War Department for distribution. We understand that a supplement to vol. 12, which will contain the proceedings and findings of the original FITZ JOHN PORTER trial, the non-publication of which created such a controversy in the Senate last session, when the legislative bill was under consideration, is also in the hands of the Public Printer, and may be looked for shortly. This work is gaining in popular favor with the lapse of time. Under the law 11,000 copies are published, and distributed by the Secretary of War as follows: To the Executive Departments and to officers of the Army and contributors to the work, each, 1,000; to such libraries, organizations and individuals as may be designated by Senators, Representatives and delegates of the 47th Congress, 8,300; to be sold by the Secretary of War, 700. The few extra volumes authorized to be sold are being subscribed for daily. These volumes are sold at the actual cost of printing, with ten cents added to cover little extras. They range in price from 55 cents to \$1.85, according to size of book and quality of binding. Mr. DAVID FITZGERALD, the intelligent, urbane and industrious librarian of the War Department, is charged with the distribution, under the Secretary of War, of the entire work, and a very arduous task he finds it, 11,000 copies of each volume passing through his hands.

GENERAL JOHN NEWTON, Chief of Engineers, on Thursday afternoon received informal notice of his appointment to be Commissioner of Public Works of New York City. He at once proceeded to the War Department and made application to be placed upon the retired list of the Army. An order was

issued on Friday retiring him from that date. There is a good deal of speculation already as to who will be appointed Chief of Engineers to succeed him, but it is the general impression that Colonel JAMES C. DUANE, the President of the Board of Engineer officers in New York City, will be chosen, and there can be no better selection. Colonel CHARLES S. STEWART, the ranking officer of the corps, is in very poor health, and if he has not already applied for retirement, will, in all probability, do so before the appointment is made. Colonel CHARLES E. BLUNT, who stands next in rank, will be retired in February, and this fact is regarded as precluding his promotion. Colonel DUANE, who comes next in rank, is an officer of whose eminent fitness for the position it is hardly necessary to speak. If appointed he will have nearly two years to serve, as he does not retire until June 30, 1888. The date of General NEWTON's retirement for age is Aug. 24, 1887, and that of Colonel STEWART April 11, 1887. Colonel GILMORE, who follows Colonel DUANE, retires Feb. 28, 1889, and then comes Colonel CASEY, who does not retire until May, 1895, and whose star as the coming Chief is fast rising above the horizon. According to the West Point record, showing age of General NEWTON when he entered the Academy, he was originally put down as retiring on July 1, 1886. Within the past year, however, he has furnished documentary proof that he was born on August 24, 1823, and the record was accordingly changed.

THE advertisements for proposals for the construction of the five new vessels of war have not yet made their appearance. The delay is due to the fact that Secretary WHITNEY has not returned to the Department the copies that were mailed to him for approval. Nothing whatever has been heard from him on the subject and it is presumed by the Acting Secretary that he has not yet opened the mail containing them. Simultaneously with the publication of these advertisements we learn that advertisements will be issued inviting shipbuilders from this and foreign countries to submit designs for the two vessels referred to in the following clause of the Naval Increase Act: "Two sea-going double-bottomed armored vessels of about 6,000 tons displacement, designed for a speed of at least 16 knots an hour, with engines having all necessary appliances for working under forced draught, and costing, including engines and machinery and excluding armament, not more than \$2,500,000 each. Said vessels shall have each a complete torpedo outfit and be armed in the most effective manner." The advertisements will be published in a number of English papers.

THE two vacancies on the Army disability retired list have been filled, as we predicted they would be, by the retirement of ALFRED M. RAPHAEL and DAVID B. TAYLOR, the two senior First Lieutenants of the 11th Infantry. These retirements clear the way for the promotion of First Lieutenant LEON A. MATILE and Second Lieutenants ROBERT J. C. IRVINE and PIERCE M. B. TRAVIS to the vacancies caused by these retirements, and BENJAMIN F. HANDFORTH to that resulting from Major SCHWAN's resignation of his line commission. It is now settled that there are to be no more promotions among Army officers who have been recommended for retirement by Retiring Boards, and there is every indication that when vacancies occur on the retired list they will be filled from disabled officers who block the way for the promotion of others.

THE recent sad occurrence by which three men lost their lives on the *Constellation* while engaged in the heroic attempt to rescue Cadet SCHLEY, emphasizes the oft-repeated truth that some more efficient boat-detaching apparatus than that in use in the time of DRAKE and COOK and NELSON should be employed. The account of the occurrence says: "Attempts were immediately made to lower the life-boat and the first cutter, but, owing to the jamming of the former's falls, her entire crew of six men were precipitated into the water." So it would seem that it was by little short of a miracle that the entire boat's crew were not drowned.

THE French are enjoying, with a true Gallic sense of the ridiculous, the *maladresse* of Germany and Italy in their diplomatic courtesies. It seems that

the two governments could think of nothing better to send to the Sultan of Morocco than the portraits of Emperor WILLIAM and of VICTOR EMMANUEL. It need not be added that the pictures never reached the interior of the palace; scarcely had the embassies which bore them left Fez when they were placed with their faces to the wall, in a court reserved for waste and dirt thrown there to be removed. Could Germany, so intelligent and learned, be ignorant of the horror of Mussulmans for images and especially for the images of *infidels*?

THE Naval Advisory Board has been busily engaged this week packing up its office furniture, books and papers for shipment to the new quarters at Chester. The first meeting of the Board will be held there on Wednesday next. A recorder to succeed Assistant Naval Constructor BOWLES has not yet been selected, but it is understood that either Assistant Naval Constructor GATEWOOD or Assistant Engineer KAMMERLING will fill that position. The latter has been on duty with the Board since his restoration to the Service and will accompany it to Chester whether made recorder or not. P. A. Engineer ROELKER will also continue his connection with the Board at Chester.

THE appointment to 2d Lieutenancies of the non-commissioned officers, who successfully passed the Fort Monroe Examining Board a few weeks since, will probably not be made until the Secretary of War returns from his vacation. There are now just enough vacancies for them all, three having occurred during the past week by the retirements of Lieutenants RAPHAEL and TAYLOR, of the 11th Infantry, and the death of Lieutenant WEINBERG, 13th Infantry. Seven of the existing vacancies are in the Infantry and two in the Cavalry.

"Now's the day and now's the hour," as the Scotch poet says. Fort Myer, Va., has been abandoned by the Signal Service, and is the very place for the establishment of the Light Artillery School, so strongly recommended of late years by Generals SHERIDAN, HANCOCK, SCHOFIELD and other prominent officers. Possibly the governing military authorities are already considering the proposition.

A LONDON despatch to the *N. Y. World* reports that the naval manoeuvres and sham fight at Milford-Haven which attracted so much attention during the week ending Aug. 21, have tended to show that permanent forts, protecting an enormous "boom" and mine fields with electric lights on shore, to discover the whereabouts of the enemy, are insufficient for harbor protection against ships. Admiral Sir William Hewitt, who is an extremely able strategist and a dashing commander, by the aid of smoke rafts rendered the searching electric light on shore of little use. The torpedo-boats blew up, the boom destroyed the mines by means of countermines, and then one of the ironclads went through the "boom" without the slightest hindrance. If he had been a real enemy he could have forced his way up to Milford-Haven and to the Pembroke Dockyard in spite of everything that had been devised to keep him out. The sham fight itself was a ridiculous farce, by which nothing was accomplished except the waste of enormous quantities of good ammunition.

MR. CUTTING has been released by the Mexican court on the ground that Medina, the injured party, has waived his right to a civil suit for damages, and it is held that this ends the proceedings by the State. It is expected that a claim for damages will follow. The Arresures murder is still a subject of correspondence, or rather of inquiry. As it appears at present, the only act for which this Government can demand redress is that of kidnapping Arresures when he was domiciled on this side of the border line. In no event can it be expected that Mondragon will be surrendered for trial to American authorities, a special treaty clause intervening to warrant the refusal upon Mexico's part to surrender one of her citizens upon any pretext.

At an outlay of about two and one-half millions of dollars England was able during the Russian scare to obtain and arm fourteen fast cruisers, a fact which is to be borne in mind in considering the subject of our auxiliary navy. The vessels taken up by the British Government included several of the finest and swiftest merchantmen in the world. The charter payments averaged \$145,462 for the fourteen vessels, the highest being \$210,000 for the *Masila*, and the lowest \$94,135 for the *Moor*. Besides the amounts expended for hire of the above vessels



\$29,824 was expended on fittings, \$51,585 on restoration, and miscellaneous expenditure amounted to \$46,773, making the total cost of the fourteen cruisers \$535,476.

It is evident that there are better days ahead for the Navy and especially for our younger naval officers, whose interests are identified with our reconstructing service. With reference to this a Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* very truthfully says: "In the next five years there will be a complete revolution in the floating property of the Navy. The outlook is that within that time there will be an entirely new navy with modern steel guns. It has been the cry since the war that the Navy was top heavy, there being too many officers for the number of vessels. Naval officers of a practical turn of mind say that this state of things will soon be reversed. It will be the vessels that are too many and the officers too few. Besides the new vessels will be of a type that none of the present officers understand. The old officers have passed the age when new ideas can be taken. The only source from which officers of the new navy can be drawn is young men, and in order to render these capable and efficient officers of modern steel vessels it will be necessary to give them an extended course in the management of such vessels. The old officers are reconciled to the fact that these officers will have to be depended on for commands in the future, and think that preparation should be commenced at once to fit them for the important duties soon to be imposed upon them."

In regard to the payment of telegrams the Second Comptroller of the Treasury decides that: Where the telegram is sent prepaid by the officer, who is reimbursed by the paymaster, a copy of the telegram certified by the officer with the amount paid marked on it, may be regarded as a sufficient sub-voucher; but where the telegram is sent by another party, the receipt of the telegraph company, showing the amount paid and by whom paid, with copy of the telegram certified by the officer should accompany the voucher.

COMMODORES D. L. BRAINE and Walter W. Queen were examined on Thursday by a special board consisting of Rear Admirals John L. Worden, James E. Jouett and John H. Russell. Commodore Braine was examined for promotion in anticipation of the retirement of Admiral Russell, and Commodore Queen for appointment as Acting Rear Admiral in command of the South Atlantic Station.

The new recruiting detail is now complete with the exception of the 7th and 9th Cavalries and the 13th Infantry. Captain Frank D. Garretty, 17th Infantry, is the latest addition to the list. It is very probable that 1st Lieutenant John W. Wilkinson will be chosen to represent the 7th Cavalry.

NO ACTION will be taken upon the charge preferred against General Fitz-John Porter by General Philip St. G. Cooke. The acting Adjutant-General has decided that too long a time had elapsed for them to be taken into consideration.

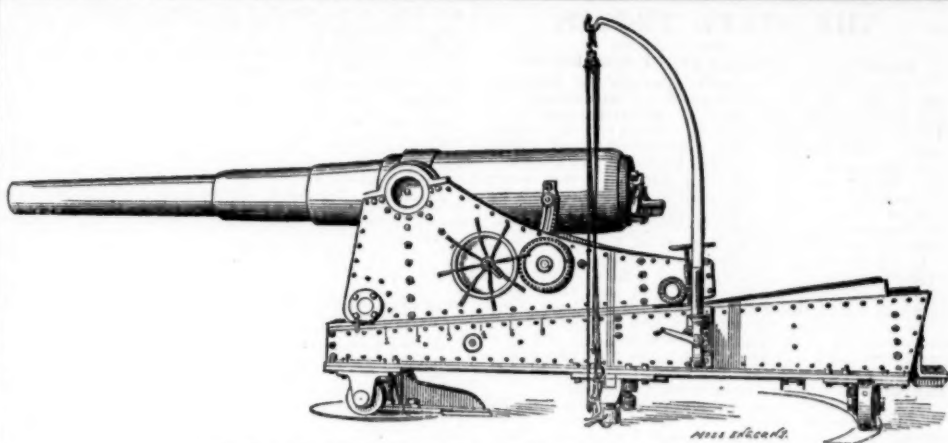
THE Lieutenant-General has taken no steps since he returned to Washington toward garrisoning Fort Myer, and it is presumed now that the subject is to be left for the decision of the Secretary of War.

TO THE credit of the delegation of G. A. R. men who passed through our city East, says a Portland, Ore., paper, there was none of that tomfoolery "Col.," "Capt.," "Maj.," or "Gen." prefixed to their names on the hotel registers. They were a fine body of representative Americans, to whom the country is grateful and of whom the people are proud.

THE War Department library, which was closed some time ago by order of Secretary Endicott to enable Librarian Fitzgerald to rearrange the books and classify the works purchased during the past year, will not be reopened before September 1, at the earliest.

THE "Mutual Benefit Life Association of America," in another column, express their desire to secure agents "at all Army posts and Naval stations, and on U. S. vessels."

THE *Alta California* says: "Three well-known rifle shots, Messrs. Hermansen, Vicker, and J. P. O'Reilly, went over to Shell Mound Park to make a test of a brand new magazine rifle, owned by Mr. Vicker. The shooting machine in question is a magazine gun somewhat similar to the well-known Winchester, but differing on certain clearly defined principles from the well understood old timer. The *Alta* reporter present regards the weapon as a modification of the Sharps-Burchard magazine model, but possessing little or no recoil. The gun is a good one as a



THE ARMY 8-INCH STEEL GUN WITH CARRIAGE.

shooter, and has good power on the 200-yard range, which was all she was tried on, but the barrel is far and away too heavy for field work."

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Brig.-Gen. John Newton has been retired from Aug. 27, 1886, at his own request (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 27.)

Insp.-Gen. Absalom Baird is ordered to Fort Riley via Headquarters Dept. Missouri, on official business under instructions from the Lieut.-General (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 27.)

Paymaster Chas. McClure, granted one month's leave (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 27.)

Sergt. Thos. Casey, Bat. E, 3d Art., is retired at his own request (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 27.)

Col. Charles S. Stewart, Engineer Corps, has applied for retirement—over 40 years service.

#### THE CAPE TOWN CHARGE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

My name has been brought before the public lately, in connection with an inquiry held on board the U. S. S. *Lancaster*, accusing me of defrauding the U. S. Treasury of \$100,000, by overcharging the war vessels visiting this port for stores, etc., on an affidavit signed by one named Walter, and supported by the consul, J. W. Siler, lately of this city. The result of the inquiry referred to was to exonerate me on all counts and the decision being that the whole affair was prompted by motives of jealousy and for the purpose of ruining me. Siler, Walter and his party evidently thought that the whole affair would have been investigated at Washington, thus precluding me of a fair hearing, they being called as witnesses, and one of them, Walter, would have escaped the two months' imprisonment he is now undergoing for embezzlement, had he gone. Siler's conduct I cannot understand, for, by evidence, he sent the affidavit signed Nov. 4, 1885, to Washington, and by the 7th of the same month, after the *Lancaster* had left, and on the arrival of the *Lancaster*, Jan. 25, 1886, Siler, as consul, goes on board and recommends me, never mentioning to Capt. Porter or anyone else, that his Vice Consul, S. A. Walter, had signed any affidavit, that I whacked up with the officers, which he as well as his satellite, Walter, knew was one of the most libellous statements ever made on oath, and if he had been here, I would have immediately instituted a case of perjury against him. Further, I know I should have reported him to the Secretary of State as well as to the Secretary of the Navy, but I shall leave that to the reports now going home about him, and his character here in the colony, which is well known to nearly all the commanders and officers of the Navy who have visited this place and St. Helena during his consular regime there.

During the stay of the *Lancaster*, January-February, 1886, of about 30 days, Siler requested me to get Walter something to do, which I agreed to, employing him to entertain the officers, etc., while I was busy on board, by making small purchases for them and meeting them in my office when they came ashore. I knew nothing then of this affidavit, and I, to show up treachery of Siler, he put this Walter, who was now admitted to my confidence, to make a good situation, and to go about collecting any evidence which he thought likely to crush me and to report the *Lancaster*. Knowing that this vessel was to return here in June, Siler suddenly gets leave of absence and goes home by an Italian bark, asking, or getting, a boy who was worthless to me and was also under suspension, to run away from his friends and creditors, promising him a good situation, and a consular case, and another one appointed. I think Mr. Siler's sore point was that I would not pan out for all the exorbitant demands made on me; so he endeavored to ruin me, as above stated. I would have forgiven him had he attacked me alone and not made such libellous statements touching the commanders and officers of the U. S. Navy, as during our term of friendship I always did my utmost to shield his faults; in fact, in many instances, wrote to commanding officers not to report him, when I knew they had left here with that intention. Now, sir, I have taken this step of writing to your journal, not only to clear my character with regard to my dealings, (which are of 16 years' duration) with the vessels of the U. S. Government, but principally to vindicate and cast aside those libellous imputations made by Siler, in his affidavit, on the officers of the U. S. Navy, and I can only do so effectually through the columns of your paper. In conclusion I may mention that the worthless boy, Stephens, will, no doubt, be found in company with Siler, who is now in Washington, and whom I defy to substantiate any of the charges made against me, principally that of whacking it up with officers, a term, I feel sure vulgar that it requires an explanation, and could only be used by such as he and those utterly void of self respect.

Requesting that you will be good enough to give this whole or part insertion in the columns of your valuable journal, I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH GRADY.

CAPE TOWN, July 21, 1886.

THE Second Comptroller recently allowed the following Mexican War claims: Wofford, John, late Capt., 13th U. S. Inf., \$120; Miner, Francis P., late Corporal, Gen. Serv., U. S. A., \$27; Trowbridge, Henry, late Private, Co. F, 4th U. S. Inf., and Co. D, 28th, and 942 Wis. Vols., \$21; Turnley, Parmenas, late 2d Lieut., 1st U. S. Inf., M. W., \$75, and King, Benj., Asst. Surg., U. S. Army, \$150.

#### List of Colleges, Universities, etc., at which officers of the Army are detailed under Section 1225, R. S.

Maine State College, Orono, Me., Lieut. Charles L. Phillips, 4th Art., detail commenced, July 1, '85.  
University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., Lieut. William H. Coffin, 5th Art., detail commenced, Nov. 18, '85.  
Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., Lieut. George E. Sage, 5th Art., detail commenced, Oct. 5, '85.  
St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., Lieut. Herbert G. Squiers, 1st Cav., detail commenced, Sept. 25, '85.  
Cathedral School of St. Paul, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, 5th Art., detail commenced, April 21, '86.  
Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Lieut. Henry H. Benham, 2d Inf., detail commenced, Sept. 13, '86.  
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Lieut. William P. Van Ness, 1st Art., detail commenced, Oct. 1, '86.  
Ruigers College, New Brunswick, N. J., Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, 1st Art., detail commenced, Oct. 1, '85.  
Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa., Lieut. Geo. T. Bartlett, 3d Art., detail commenced, July 6, '85.  
Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller, 2d Cav., detail commenced, April 15, '84.  
Pennsylvania State College, Centre County, Pa., Lieut. Samuel S. Pague, 15th Inf., detail commenced, April 9, '86.  
St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., Lieut. Chas. W. Foster, 3d Art., detail commenced, Sept. 10, '84.  
West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., Lieut. James L. Wilson, 4th Art., detail commenced, Sept. 23, '84.  
Virginia Agri. and Mech. College, Blacksburg, Va., Lieut. John C. Gresham, 7th Cav., detail commenced, Aug. 23, '84.  
Bingham School, Orange County, N. C., Lieut. Henry Wygant, 24th Inf., detail commenced, Aug. 1, '86.  
South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S. C., Lieut. Albert L. Mills, 1st Cav., detail commenced, Aug. 15, '86.  
North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga., Lieut. William C. Rafferty, 1st Art., detail commenced, Sept. 6, '84.  
Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, Auburn, Ala., Lieut. Melzar C. Richards, 2d Art., detail commenced, Oct. 1, '85.  
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Miss., Oktibbeha County, Miss., Lieut. Henry C. Davis, Jr., 3d Art., detail commenced, July 1, '86.  
Thatcher Institute, Shreveport, La., Lieut. Francis J. Kernan, 21st Inf., detail commenced, June 19, '86.  
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Tex., Lieut. Guy Carleton, 2d Cav., detail commenced, Sept. 6, '86.  
University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., Lieut. Edmund K. Webster, 2d Inf., detail commenced, Aug. 15, '86.  
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., Lieut. Frederick E. Phelps, 8th Cav., detail commenced, Sept. 2, '84.  
Ohio State University, Columbus, O., Lieut. Augustus P. Bloomsom, 6th Cav., detail commenced, July 1, '84.  
University of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio, Lieut. Alfred C. Sharpe, 22d Inf., detail commenced, April 14, '84.  
Ohio Normal University, Ada, Ohio, Lieut. Harris L. Roberts, 19th Inf., detail commenced, July 31, '84.  
Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich., Lieut. Frederick S. Strong, 4th Art., detail commenced, Sept. 8, '84.  
Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich., Lieut. John A. Lockwood, 17th Inf., detail commenced, Oct. 31, '84.  
De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind., Lieut. Will T. May, 15th Inf., detail commenced, July 1, '86.  
Knob College, Galesburg, Ill., Lieut. Eaton A. Edwards, 25th Inf., detail commenced, June 23, '86.  
Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale, Ill., Lieut. James F. Bell, 7th Cav., detail commenced, July 1, '86.  
University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill., Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent, 2d Cav., detail commenced, Sept. 1, '86.  
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., Lieut. Luigi Lomia, 5th Art., detail commenced, July 5, '86.  
University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., Lieut. Joseph M. Callif, 3d Art., detail commenced, July 1, '86.  
Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, Lieut. Edwin S. Curtis, 2d Art., detail commenced, June 17, '86.  
University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, 3d Art., detail commenced, Nov. 12, '84.  
Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., Lieut. William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., detail commenced, Aug. 11, '84.  
University of California, Berkeley, Cal., Lieut. Geo. F. E. Harrison, 2d Art., detail commenced, Sept. 23, '86.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From the press of the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., have recently issued the following works: "An historical account of the development of small arms and ammunition for the same and the effect of the same upon the science of war," by Lieut. C. A. Bennett, 3d U. S. Art.; "Notes on experiments with high explosives at Fort Monroe, May, 1886," by Lieut. M. M. Macomb, 4th U. S. Art.; "Comparisons of the Armaments of European nations, describing their systems of artillery," by Lieut. A. D. Schenck, 2d U. S. Art.; and "Notes on the Distribution of Iron Ores in the U. S.," by Lieut. A. W. Vogdes, 5th U. S. Art.

#### REVENUE MARINE.

Acting Secretary Fairchild has received a supplemental report from Special Agent G. R. Tingle in regard to the Alaska seal fisheries, dated San Francisco, August 18, in which the agent says: "On my arrival at Ounalaska I met the revenue cutter *Corwin*, Capt. Abbey, in charge of four schooners, viz., *San Diego*, *Ontario*, *Thornton* and *Carolina*, the three last named being English vessels from Victoria. Captain Abbey has unfortunately been short of coal, or he would have made more seizures. He has, however, been very active, and has done good work. I urged him to remain, if he could, cruising around the island until the *Bear* arrived to relieve him."



## THE STATE TROOPS.

## ELECTIONS OF BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

The election of a Brigadier-General for the brigade in New York City came off at the arsenal, corner 35th street and 7th avenue, on Wednesday, Aug. 15. The affair was quiet and there was no excitement. The election was made on the first ballot. Col. Emmons Clark, of the 7th Regiment, presided. The ballot showed fourteen votes for Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, six for Gen. Daniel D. Wylie, two for Col. S. V. R. Cruger, lately of the 12th Regiment, and one for Brig.-Gen. W. G. Ward, who lately commanded the 1st Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y.

If, by the recent wholesale disbandments of generals the military authorities at Albany intended a change of policy, they will find out that their method was a mistaken one so far as New York City is concerned, for matters will remain as they were before. As it stands the whole thing might as well have been left as it was before, with the advantage of having avoided much bad blood and ill-feeling caused by disbandments and elections.

As it stands the election is a very satisfactory one to all concerned, and it could have been made unanimous, if a motion to that effect had been offered. Gen. Fitzgerald had no serious opposition to meet, and those who voted for others, did not do so because they objected to Gen. Fitzgerald, but because they "loved their own candidate better."

Gen. Fitzgerald is an accomplished and meritorious soldier, as will be seen from the following official record:

## UNITED STATES SERVICE.

Sergeant, Co. C, 7th Regt., N. Y. S. Militia, in U. S. Service from April 19 to June 3, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 11th N. Y. Vols., June 2, 1861; Captain, July 21, 1861; resigned Sept. 1, 1861; Adjutant 40th N. Y. Vols., Jan. 24, 1862; Captain, May 29, 1862; Provost Marshal and Aide-de-Camp, Kearny's and Birney's 1st Division; Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Foster, 18th Army Corps; discharged July 6, 1864; Major and later Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Regt. Militia, District of Vicksburg, Miss., and discharged in February, 1865.

## NATIONAL GUARD SERVICE.

Private Co. C, 7th Regt., Dec. 30, 1857; Corporal, Jan. 4, 1860; Sergeant, Feb. 4, 1860; 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 23, 1861; 1st Lieutenant, Co. E, Dec. 6, 1861; vacated office by enlisting in N. Y. Vols., January, 1862; 1st Lieutenant, Co. E, 7th Regt., Oct. 14, 1869; Adjutant, 7th Regt., May 1, 1867; Lieutenant Colonel, Nov. 9, 1876; Brigadier-General, March 28, 1882.

In Brooklyn the election fell unanimously upon the commander of the late 3d Brigade, Brig.-Gen. James McLeer. Gen. McLeer's record is as follows:

## UNITED STATES SERVICE.

Private, Co. C, 14th N. Y. S. Militia (84th Vols.), April 19, 1861; discharged as Sergeant (loss of left arm), July 27, 1863; Brevet Captain N. Y. S. Vols.

## NATIONAL GUARD SERVICE.

Private, Co. C, 14th Regt., April 18, 1861; discharged as Sergeant, July 27, 1863; 1st Lieutenant, Co. C, 14th Regt., May 27, 1865; Quartermaster, 14th Regt., Sept. 9, 1867; Major, Aug. 16, 1869; Lieutenant Colonel, Nov. 7, 1870; Colonel, June 6, 1873; commanding 3d Brigade since Sept. 17, 1883.

When General Fitzgerald was captain and A. D. C. on the staff of General Foster, Edw. E. Potter, the brother of Asst. Bishop Potter, was Brigadier-General and chief of staff; Francis Darr, now of San Francisco, Lieut.-Colonel and C. S.; Jas. H. Strong and Geo. E. Gouraud, Captains and A. D. Cs.; Francis N. Farquhar, late of the Army, 2d Lieut. F. G. Snelling, Med. Director, and Jas. C. Slaght, Captain and A. Q. M. Those who remember that period will recall the controversy of those gentlemen with Gen. D. Hunter when he assumed command of the Department of the South in February, 1863, which led to his S. O. 97 of that year, against which these gentlemen protested in a letter addressed to Secretary Stanton. General Fitzgerald appears among the wounded in General Phil Kearny's report on the battle of Fair Oaks as "1st Lieut. Lewis Fitzgerald, of the 49th N. Y.," and as having conducted himself "with great coolness and bravery" in the report of Lieut.-Col. Egan, commanding.

In Buffalo the election of Brig. Gen. Peter Doyle was unanimous.

The result in Albany is the most surprising, because the election of Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver was generally considered a foregone conclusion. He was defeated, however, by a vote of 14 against 13, the favorite candidate being Col. Amasa J. Parker, the author of the well-known code of 1852. Gen. Oliver's apathy, just like that of Gen. Wylie, had doubtless much to do with his defeat.

At the meeting of the field and company officers of the 3d Brigade to elect a Brigadier General, the resolution which approves Adt. Gen. Porter's reorganization of the National Guard and G. O. 21, was unanimously adopted. The resolution reads:

Resolved, That we, the commanding officers of the 10th Battalion, several separate companies, and batteries of the 3d Brigade, hereby endorse, and we do hereby approve of General Order No. 21, Headquarters State of New York, and it is in our opinion the right move in the right direction to increase the efficiency of the National Guard of the State of New York.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## NATIONAL GUARD ARTILLERY.

In view of the changes lately made by the authorities in the organization of our National Guard, it may not be out of place to bring up for consideration the subject of remodeling the artillery branch of the service. Conceded that the object of the existence of the National Guard is two-fold: 1st. To provide an armed force for the suppression of insurrection. 2d. To train the citizens of the State in the use of arms, so that in case of war efficient troops could be put into the field, the present system as applied to infantry would appear to meet these objects in an economical manner. But the condition of the artillery shows the necessity of a change in system and organization. The National Guard includes, at present, seven mounted batteries, four guns each. With one or two exceptions their condition is reported by the State authorities to be unsatisfactory. The drawbacks to the advancement of this arm are stated to be inexperience and want of knowledge on the part of officers at present in commission—the first principles of the service greatly neglected or superficially taught—too much attention paid to mounted parades, which with green horses and drivers, are practically of no benefit, while incurring a useless expense to the State.

The authorities might as well give up the idea of maintaining mounted light batteries, capable of active field service as compared with the infantry, their efficiency being mostly dependent on trained horses and drivers, and on officers possessing a much more thorough military education than National Guard officers can spend the time and energy to acquire. Even with the honest intention to become thoroughly up in their branch of the service, their batteries are limited by circumstances to the standing gun drill, which is obsolete, a superficial

knowledge of the school of the battery dismounted, and a very few manœuvres of the battery mounted, the drill in which, occurring at such rare intervals, with green horses and drivers, amounts practically to nothing at all. The firing is limited to blank charges. Thus the most important parts of the mounted field battery service are practically untaught. They can, in truth, be acquired only in the field, or in regular camps of instruction preparing troops for actual war. It goes without saying, that field manœuvres are unnecessary in riot duty. But the time and money expended on mounted batteries in trying to make them that which circumstances will not admit of, could be used to advantage in a form of Artillery Service, which could be made practically and thoroughly efficient to meet the requirements of the before-named two objects of the National Guard. Let the authorities disband all the batteries, excepting, possibly, those which possess the facilities for, and show indications of, becoming serviceable. Give to the Infantry Regiments the privilege of organizing regimental artillery companies. Properly posted military men are aware that this is no innovation. In 1809, Napoleon ordered that each regiment of infantry of the line or light infantry of the French Armies, should have as part of its organization an "artillery company," armed and equipped with two field guns and the necessary accessories, and, as a system admits of, which, as part of a National Guard infantry regiment, might be made up of what as follows: 1st Lieutenant; 1st Sergeant; 1st Sergeant (chiefs of sections, one to act as Q. M. Sergeant); 4 Corporals (2 as gunners and 2 as caisson corporals); and from 30 to 40 men. It should be equipped with two Gatling guns or two rifled steel guns. Howitzers should be discarded, being obsolete, and of no special value in riot duty, where cannon need only be used to maintain a barricade and out of range of small arms. These, with the limbers and caissons, should be moved by means of drag ropes. Such a company might also have charge of a small arm ammunition wagon and an ambulance.

It should also be equipped with axes, shovels, picks, and crowbars. In addition to the handling of the guns, practical range finding and dining with the guns, etc., it should receive instruction in erecting street barricades and simple field works and obstructions—cutting through walls, fortifying buildings, and such other duties as would suggest themselves to an energetic commander.

The advantages of this plan seem to be that a regimental artillery company would be perfected in so much of the necessary service as, in riot duty, which is tried to now troops, the two branches would, through their comradeship, possess a feeling of confidence in each other which is recognized as of great value in troops of different arms acting together.

The State would be put to no additional armory expense, and the cost of maintenance would be more than covered by the savings made by disbanding the practically useless mounted light batteries now existing.

E. E. B.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 23, 1886.

## ATTENDANCE AT THE NEW YORK CAMP.

The orders fixing the number of service days necessary, in order to entitle the men to pay, had the desired effect, and the attendance was regular, as will be seen from the following schedule:

14th Regiment.—June 20, 35 officers, 427 men; June 23, 34 officers, 434 men; June 26, 35 officers, 432 men; average attendance, 77.71 per cent.

8th Regiment.—July 4, 19 officers, 344 men; July 7, 20 officers, 345 men; July 10, 19 officers, 346 men; average attendance, 78.80 per cent.

74th Regiment.—July 4, 22 officers, 271 men; July 7, 23 officers, 277 men; July 10, 23 officers, 280 men; average attendance, 74.49 per cent.

69th Regiment.—July 11, 38 officers, 598 men; July 14, 36 officers, 592 men; July 17, 38 officers, 596 men; average attendance, 73.29 per cent.

65th Regiment.—July 18, 29 officers, 417 men; July 21, 30 officers, 432 men; July 24, 30 officers, 437 men; average attendance, 85.16 per cent.

11th Regiment.—June 27, 29 officers, 352 men; June 30, 27 officers, 355 men; July 3, 27 officers, 356 men; average attendance, 79.42 per cent.

32d Regiment.—June 27, 26 officers, 334 men; June 30, 25 officers, 337 men; July 3, 25 officers, 339 men; average attendance, 79.92 per cent.

13th Separate Co.—2 officers, 32 men; or 60.71 per cent. of aggregate.

24th Separate Co.—3 officers, 20 men; or 47.91 per cent. of aggregate.

20th Separate Co.—July 18, 3 officers, 95 men; July 21, 3 officers, 97 men; July 24, 3 officers, 98 men; average attendance, 95.87 per cent.

32d Separate Co.—July 18, 3 officers, 65 men; July 21, 3 officers, 64 men; July 24, 3 officers, 64 men; average attendance, 87.67 per cent.

1st Separate Co.—July 25, 23 and 31, 4 officers, 49 men; or 96.36 per cent. of aggregate.

8th Separate Co.—July 25, 2 officers, 68 men; July 28, 2 officers, 67 men; July 31, 2 officers, 67 men; average attendance, 96.03 per cent.

25th Separate Co.—July 25, 28 and 31, 3 officers, 37 men; or 75.47 per cent.

18th Separate Co.—July 25, 28 and 31, 3 officers, 51 men; or 93.10 per cent. of aggregate.

29th Separate Co.—July 25, 2 officers, 47 men; July 28, 2 officers, 47 men; July 31, 2 officers, 46 men; average attendance, 81.18 per cent.

31st Separate Co.—July 25, 2 officers, 45 men; July 28, 3 officers, 46 men; July 31, 3 officers, 46 men; average attendance, 78.10 per cent.

24th Separate Co.—July 25, 3 officers, 73 men; July 28, 3 officers, 72 men; July 31, 3 officers, 75 men; average attendance, 74.33 per cent.

39th Separate Co.—July 25, 3 officers, 57 men; July 28, 3 officers, 57 men; July 31, 3 officers, 58 men; average attendance, 86.22 per cent.

10th Separate Co.—July 25, 2 officers, 43 men; July 28, 2 officers, 42 men; July 31, 2 officers, 43 men; average attendance, 87.95 per cent.

12th Separate Co.—July 25, 2 officers, 70 men; July 28, 1 officer, 70 men; July 31, 2 officers, 70 men; average attendance, 76.95 per cent.

18th Separate Co.—July 25, 28 and 31, 3 officers, 44 men; or 90.38 per cent. of aggregate.

30th Separate Co.—July 25, 28 and 31, 3 officers, 57 men; average attendance, 86.12 per cent.

3d Separate Co.—August 1, 4 and 7, 3 officers, 48 men; or 98.07 per cent. of aggregate.

7th Separate Co.—August 1, 3 officers, 53 men; August 4, 3 officers, 53 men; August 7, 3 officers, 52 men; average attendance, 77.22 per cent.

21st Separate Co.—August 1, 2 officers, 61 men; August 4, 2 officers, 62 men; August 7, 2 officers, 62 men; average attendance, 87.47 per cent.

33d Separate Co.—August 1, 4 and 7, 2 officers, 60 men; or 98.44 per cent. of aggregate.

4th Separate Co.—August 1, 3 officers, 53 men; August 4, 3 officers, 48 men; August 7, 3 officers, 50 men; average attendance, 83.21 per cent.

14th Separate Co.—August 1, 4 officers, 55 men; August 4, 4 officers, 55 men; August 7, 4 officers, 52 men; average attendance, 90.75 per cent.

15th Separate Co.—August 1, 3 officers, 40 men; August 4, 3 officers, 38 men; August 7, 3 officers, 39 men; average attendance, 73.42 per cent.

29d Separate Co.—August 1, 3 officers, 44 men; August 4, 3 officers, 44 men; August 7, 3 officers, 43 men; average attendance, 84.08 per cent.

16th Separate Co.—August 1, 3 officers, 38 men; August 4, 3

officers, 37 men; August 7, 3 officers, 37 men; average attendance, 73.73 per cent.

27th Separate Co.—August 1, 3 officers, 57 men; August 4, 3 officers, 58 men; August 7, 3 officers, 59 men; average attendance, 90.82 per cent.

30th Separate Co.—August 1, 4 and 7, 3 officers, 52 men; or 93.33 per cent. of aggregate.

37th Separate Co.—August 1, 4 and 7, 3 officers, 39 men; or 70 per cent. of aggregate.

## PREMATURE EXPLOSIONS.

A DEPLORABLE accident recently happened at the firing of a salute at Oakland, Cal., in honor of the G. A. R. veterans. A gun exploded twice prematurely, and one man had his hand blown off, his other hand badly shattered and his face burned; while several others were badly injured in various ways.

A correspondent asks:

Is not this a strong argument against the "theory" that we can put efficient soldiers in the field in any numbers without any previous training? Not one of the young men mentioned knew a solitary thing about handling a piece of artillery, and the result was all were more or less injured. It is perfect folly to imagine that soldiers can be improvised in a day; the use of arms, and engines of war, like every other profession, takes time to learn, and neither artillery, infantry, or cavalrymen are born such. Even after long and patient drilling many men turn out failures.

In the case cited, the people who fired the guns seem to have had but little, if any, training as artillerymen, and our correspondent is right in what he says about the general superficial training of our soldiers in that branch. Accidents of the sort referred to are altogether too common, and they are the result in the first place of laxity in the drill of the men in handling field artillery, and in the second place to the fact that we persist in keeping in service obsolete muzzle-loaders and expose to their dangers imperfectly drilled men, while in every other country with the least military pretensions the breech-loader has been for years adopted as the service arm.

## RIGHT TO COURT-MARTIAL A MILITIAMAN.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Aug. 10.—A Court-martial was recently ordered by officers of the State militia to try Rollin Bingham, lieutenant in a Kansas City regiment, for misconduct during the last annual encampment.

Judge Siver, of the Circuit Court, granted a habeas corpus, and to-day he made permanent an injunction against the State holding such Court-martial. The court held that members of the militia are liable to Court-martial only while performing military duty, and that attendance on encampments does not come under that head. The court, therefore, holds that the State law for the regulation of militia discipline is practically inoperative.

This law consists of the embodiment of United States Army rules of war, the constitutional effect of which is held to be that control over the militia can be enforced only through the Federal Government.

## MILITIA ITEMS.

After a long illness, on Friday, Aug. 20, Adjt. George B. Davis, of the 13th Regt., passed into eternity. His illness began early during the past winter with a bronchial trouble, which gradually developed into consumption. Though he fought bravely against the disease he was of late completely confined to his bed and almost wasted away to a skeleton. He was an excellent officer and a fine gentleman, having been in the 13th Regt. since September, 1872. He was appointed Adjutant by Col. D. E. Austen, in September, 1880, and held that position until death called him away.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## MASSACHUSETTS ENCAMPMENT.

The annual encampment of the 2d Corps Cadets, was held at Centennial Grove, Essex, Mass., Aug. 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, inclusive. For all practical purposes the grounds are very well adapted for a camp. They are situated about 27 miles from Boston and 11 miles from the armory of the Corps in Salem. The grounds are on the border of a large body of fresh water, which offers excellent facilities for bathing, and the grove which surround the camp furnish a shade and allow company drills to be held without exposing the men to the sun. The organization is composed of two companies, both quartered in the same building in Salem, Mass., and is commanded by Lieut.-Col. J. Franklin Dalton. It has also a Major and an Adjutant, Quartermaster, Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, Paymaster and Chaplain, and a Sergeant Major, Hospital Steward, and Drum Major.

Unlike the brigades this command pitches and strikes its own camp, and the entire organization arrives on the grounds the day preceding the tour of duty and lay out the tents, and pitch the tents, which in the encampment just closed was very thoroughly and systematically done.

The hours of service were as follows: Reveille, 6 A. M.; breakfast, 7; surgeon's call, 7.30; 1st sergeant's call, 8; guard mounting, 8.15; fatigue immediately after guard mounting; drill, 9.30; recall, 10.30; dinner, 12.30 P. M.; 1st sergeant's call, 3; inspection, 5; theoretical drill, 5.15; muster, 5.30; dress parade, 6; supper, 6.30; tattoo, 10; taps, 11.

Camp was reached Wednesday, at about 9 A. M., and the grounds had been carefully policed. Four of the enlisted men were engaged in a game of tennis, two of whom were in their shirt sleeves, but it is only fair to state that during our stay in camp these were the only men seen out of their uniforms. The camp condition, although when off duty the blues were not in evidence, was not in all cases buttoned, but well open, displaying immaculate vest fronts. This is a custom which is noticeable at all the camps and should be discontinued.

The first duty witnessed was company drill and it was with pleasure that we speak of the careful and intelligent manner in which the company commanders exhumed movements and corrected errors. Of the matters which were corrected we make no mention, but to the following points which were not corrected we wish to call the attention of the company commanders: A failure on the part of the men to take the full length step at the command, March, and of the rear fours to march squarely to the wheeling point in changing direction. In executing the manual, when the left hand is at the right shoulder, the right shoulder should be held close to the body, in coming to the order the piece should be placed on the ground and not brought down with a thud, and the lieutenants should learn to carry their swords properly when marching.

At the battalion drill which followed, the companies were not equalized, Co. A appearing with 30 files and Co. B with 16. The Lieut.-Colonel was the only officer who wore his belt as prescribed by General Orders, i. e., outside his blouse. It would look much better if all the officers would provide themselves with black leather belt and bronze scabbard for an undress duty.

The battalion drill was excellent, guides being well informed in their duties and prompt in taking position. Markers well instructed and in every instance properly posted by the Adjutant and Sergeant Major. The drill, which followed, were executed strictly in conformity with the Tactics, the only error being made by the 1st Sergeant of Co. A, whose men fired bayonets before they fell in. Dress parade followed, and, like the preceding ceremonies, was as nearly perfect as one can hope to see.

At tattoo roll call Thursday, the men in Co. A all wore overcoats and were very orderly in the ranks. In Co. B five



men were seen without their overcoats, and the steadiness of the men was not equal to that of the other company. At this encampment the band falls in and answers to roll call at reveille and tattoo, the same as the companies, but it would be well if they paid a little more attention to uniformity of dress on these occasions. At the sounding of taps a man was stationed in each tent and at the sounding of the last note extinguished the light, to remain so. This was one of the features of the camp of the corps and is worthy of special mention; the only lights allowed after taps being at headquarters, at the guard tent, and in the quarters of the officers of the day.

In company with the Adjutant General, who was in camp in the capacity of Inspector-General, we visited the guard tent and heard his questions, which covered every conceivable emergency, answered in the main very intelligently, which showed that the men had a good understanding of their duties; on grand rounds we found the sentinels well informed. The ceremony of receiving the countersign from the commander of the rounds at the guard tent was properly executed.

During the night absolute quiet reigned. At reveille roll call the men fell in promptly. After the roll they had a fifteen minute drill in the setting up exercises.

Guard mounting followed, the detail for the ceremony consisting of 32 privates, one sergeant, and two corporals. The ceremony was well done, the only error made by the corporal who was assigned as left guide and guide of the second platoon, who upon taking his post brought his piece to the order, the guard being at carry.

The position of the Adjutant's sword when at parade rest was not strictly in conformity with the Tactics. At the guard tent the commander of the old guard should have waited until the new guard had passed before he brought his men to carry, and the carrying of the sword should, when he relieved the man at the guard tent, have left him behind.

Short company and battalion drills were held and improvement noticed, the commanding officer explaining the principles of alignments.

The Governor arrived at noon, Friday, and was received with a salute of 15 guns fired from a small yacht cannon, at 40 second intervals.

At the review at 3.30 the formation and steadiness of the men was excellent, when the companies wheeled to the right and started for the march past. All went well until just as they executed the second change of direction an unevenness in the ground caused the first company to waver, and as the change of arms came at that time the men were unable to steady down, and, as a result, the first company which, up to this time was doing well, was obliged to march past with a wavering line. The second company evidently profited by the experience of the other and made an excellent appearance. The salutes of the Lieut.-Colonel and staff, while well delivered, were a little hasty. The company officers saluted in good shape. When left into line, which was executed, the left guide of the second company failed to halt promptly, and, as a result, the company was a little crowded. The right guide of the first company came into the line and inverted his piece, which was altogether wrong, as this was not a successive formation. The battalion marched across the parade ground a second time in line in good shape, the only out being the left general guide who brought his piece to carry, the battalion being at a right shoulder.

Inspection, musters and dress parade closed the exercises of the day and was witnessed by a large number of spectators.

Considerable attention was given to rifle practice at 200 and 500 yards during the week. There was considerable interest taken in the contest for the "Dewson Medal," which was presented the Corps by Lieut. James B. Dewson, Co. G, 7th New York. It is to be competed for annually awarded to the man making the best score in 7 shots at 200 yards.

The entire corps mess together, the quartermaster purchasing the necessary supplies and hiring the cooks and waiters. The quartermaster, 1st Lieut. Edward A. Simonds, is worthy of special mention, he having served 42 years.

The attendance was, on Tuesday, 119; Wednesday, 120; Thursday, 121, and Friday, 123, or 77.4 per cent. The health of the men was good, but two men being excused from duty. On the following points the Corps should be marked excellent: Thorough policing of the camp, the deportment of the men at all times and especially after taps, the neatness of the quarters—no unnecessary luggage or fanciful interior decoration being seen, and entire absence of excessive indulgence in intoxicants, the cleanliness of uniforms and equipments, and last, but not least, military courtesy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

The 2d Brigade, I. N. G., went into camp at "Camp Lincoln," Springfield, on Monday, August 2, and remained until the following Sunday evening and Monday morning.

The camp of the 2d Brigade was arranged the same as that of the first with one notable exception.

In the 1st Brigade all the dining tents were placed in the rear of the headquarters' tents in each regiment, and the cook tents back of the dining tents. In this way all the odors and smoke were removed from the "living" part of the camp. In the 2d Brigade, however, the company dining and cook tents were placed between the tents of the men and those of the company officers, so that any one who wished to go from the parade ground or the company streets to a company officers' tent, or to regimental headquarters, had to run the gauntlet of the cooks, who were preparing the meals, to say nothing of the smoke and the odors. The way the 2d Brigade had this arranged may be more military, but that of the 1st Brigade has the merit of common sense.

Aside from this, I saw little to criticize in the camp. The men have improved wonderfully since last year, I could scarcely believe it was the same brigade I saw at Springfield last August. During the year that has passed, Adj. Gen. Vance has succeeded in replacing the motley uniforms which were seen at the last camp, with the neat service uniform of the State. It was this Brigade, too, which did such remarkably good service at East St. Louis during the troublous times of last spring, and the schooling they received there was worth a dozen brigade encampments as they are usually conducted. The improvement over last year was marked not alone in guard duty and salutes, but in the general bearing of the men, and General Reece and the officers of the 2d Brigade are entitled to much credit for having brought about the change. During the year the 7th regiment was consolidated with the 5th and the 9th with the 8th. There was an uniformity of attire by the men of the companies of the old 7th. The men became dissatisfied with their captain, he having had occasion to reprimand some of them while at East St. Louis last April. This was done in a manner which gave offence to some of them. On their return a petition was circulated and signed by both lieutenants, the non-commissioned officers and the men, requesting that Captain Rice be ordered to leave the year, of examination to ascertain whether he was competent to command the company. This was forwarded direct to State headquarters, and Col. Hamilton was ordered to investigate the matter and report. As a result, the officers and non-commissioned officers who had signed the petition were ordered in arrest, and a court martial ordered to try those who were guilty of such a breach of discipline. The officers pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to be relieved of their commands for sixty days, and reprimanded in orders.

Gov. Oglesby approved the findings and sentences and further said: "So much of the sentences as relate to suspension from rank, is remitted, from the fact that such suspension would excite the officers from attendance at drills, and carry with it no punishment. It is necessary that officers of the Illinois National Guard should remember that they are soldiers at all intents and purposes, and that they must submit to such laws, rules, regulations, customs and usages as govern military forces. In the present case a violation of one of the first principles of discipline was committed by two commissioned officers, who themselves should act as examples to the enlisted men in a scrupulous observance of all points of discipline. The fact of being tried by a Court-

martial and degraded by its sentence is humiliating to honorable men, and it is to be hoped that the lesson in these cases will not be forgotten and a further reprimand will not be necessary."

No rain fell during the stay of the 2d Brigade, and the dust was almost intolerable. Gen. Reece had a sprinkler on the ground all the time, but its effect was scarcely perceptible. Fortunately the weather was not so hot as that which greeted the 1st Brigade, and the necessary drills were not so severe on the men, and much work was done. The 2d Brigade have had the advantage of a rifle range at their camp for several years, and I think for this reason they did better work at the butts than the 1st Brigade.

I saw so little of the work of the 2d Brigade that I am unable to criticize them, except in this general way, and, while hoping that next year may show as great an improvement as this has done, can scarcely believe it possible, for then they would be, indeed, a model brigade.

On Monday evening last the 2d Infantry, I. N. G., opened their new armory, corner Washington Boulevard and Curtis street. This building, which was once a skating rink, was purchased last spring by the Commercial Club and presented to the regiment. The building is of brick, 200 by 125 feet, one story high, with a truss roof. The price paid was about \$15,000, and about \$10,000 more has been spent in fitting it up. The present lease has three years to run, and, I understand, an arrangement has been made to secure the renewal for seven or ten years more. The floor is 187 by 77 feet, with a small gallery at the north end; seats for spectators on the west side, while the south and east sides are taken up by the company rooms, eight in number. These average about 15 by 32 feet, and are simply partitions which run up about 10 feet from the floor, without ceiling. This appears to me to be a good drawback, as it will not only be hard to keep them warm in winter, but the men cannot use them as assembly rooms during the evenings when other companies are drilling, as any loud conversation will disturb the company drilling. The regiment has the now renowned Haymarket square for battalion drills, this being only five or six blocks distant.

Col. Wheeler and the officers of the regiment took pride, on Monday night, in showing their friends their new home, and well they may, for taken as a whole, it is a good armory. A number of the officers of the 1st Infantry and the Cavalry were present and the evening was pleasantly passed.

On Saturday night, Col. Hamilton and Lieut.-Col. Durand inspected the 2d. The time was inopportune, as the regiment had just returned from camp, and, I understand, the notice that the inspection was to occur was only received a few days previous, and many men were out of the city. At any rate, the number present was small.

The first formation was in single rank and the companies marched off to re-form in double rank. In this formation, although there were no markers, the guides of the color company did not come out, nor did the guides of three other companies come on the line and invert their pieces. When the formation was nearly completed, the Adjutant saw there was not room enough on the left, so, with guides on the line, he gave the command "Carry Arms!" and then side step to the right. Well, they did it.

There were a number of variations from Upton in addition to this, but it must be remembered that the 2d has never had an opportunity for battalion drill. And there is no reason that the officers will profit by the new armory, and ere another year has passed, the "breaks" will be few and far between.

The rifle range is not yet completed, but Capt. Helton, the new I. R. P., hopes soon to have a first-class range, 180 or 170 feet long. Lieut. Hare, of Gen. Terry's staff, is, I understand, superintending its construction, and this is sufficient guarantee that it will be built right.

Major C. B. E. Koch, 1st Inf., I. N. G., has been detailed by special orders from State Headquarters, to visit the camp of the Connecticut National Guard at Niantic, Conn., and report results of his inspection.

H. T. L.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

The 4th Brigade of the Ohio National Guard encamped at Sandusky, Aug. 12, remaining eight days. It was composed of the 2d, 3d, and 16th regiments Infantry, there being no Artillery, the remaining battery of the 1st encamping at Port Wayne, Indiana.

Col. Norton, of the 16th, commanded. The location was hardly as good as that of the other encampments, the area being so small that the company streets were very narrow and the tents crowded together. There was not enough room on the drill ground for many battalion movements. There was not so much drill as at the other camps, as several excursion parties of officers and soldiers went out on the lake, and the street car line to the centre of the city was within a few rods. It would be much better for the National Guard were the State to buy or lease ground near the centre of it and a considerable distance from any town; this could be made a permanent camp ground, the advantages of which are many, and the result will be more efficiency of the troops and in the end economy to the State.

The work done this summer has been, on the whole, very satisfactory.

The National Guard is full of the right spirit and making great progress. It only needs a little closer application to essential routine work and less attention to fancy street parades and reviews and fine tactical points.

#### WISCONSIN.

The new armory of the Light Horse Squadron at Milwaukee, received its housewarming on Monday evening, Aug. 16. A select audience, numbering about 1,500 persons, was present. Col. Charles King made the presentation speech and he was tremendously applauded at its close.

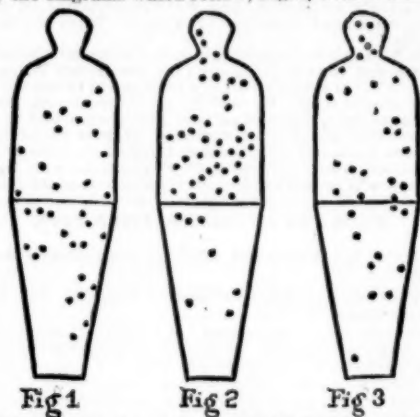
#### THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

The Wimbledon meeting of last month showed that the interest in rifle shooting is not abating in England, and though it is not worth while to take up space with what is after all largely a matter of pot-hunting, there are some interesting features in the meeting to which it is well to allude. One was the public school shooting, of which the *Times* says: "In point of importance the international contest, of course, takes the principal position, but the struggle between the public schools is one of very great interest to a number of persons spread through the country who in the ordinary way are not in the habit of following the records of rifle shooting with especial care. Older men also, men who hold high places in the rifle-shooting world, are apt to study the public school shooting with the view of extracting from the score lists the names of those young shots who may be expected to become prominent in the future."

This year, for the fifth time since 1881, the prize, the Ashburton Shield, was won by a boy from the Harrow School. Naturally connected with the greater competition for the Ashburton Shield is the Cadet Corps match, which is contended for by files of Volunteer cadets under 17 years of age at the same ranges as the Ashburton Shield. The majority of the competitors are connected with the public schools, but the individuals who shoot for the Ashburton Shield are excluded from this competition.

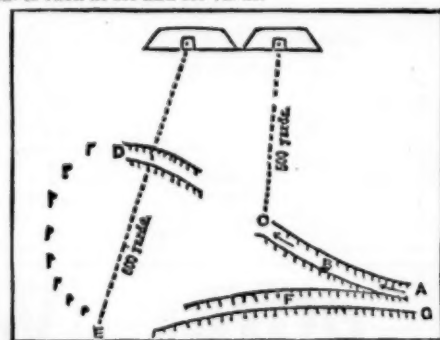
Another interesting competition was that for the Brinsmade Challenge Shield, competed for by not more than one team of six from any ship of the Royal Navy, the different depots of Royal Engineers, any Brigade of Royal or Marine Artillery, or

any battalion of Regular Infantry, Militia, or Rifle Volunteers. Nine shots at unknown distances from 600 to about 200 yards at targets representing the figure of a man, which will be visible nine times for 15 seconds at uncertain intervals, one shot being fired at each appearance of the figure. This was won by H. M. S. Cambridge by the score indicated by the diagrams which follow, Fig. 1, with 33 hits.



Of the same character was the Mullens, the targets in which are shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the first, with 44 hits, being that of the 1st Berks, R. V.; the second, the 5th Lancashire, R. V. This contest was open to teams from each battalion of six Volunteers qualified to fire for the Queen's Prize. Moving target representing the figure of a man, six feet in height, 20 inches wide across the chest, and diameter of head eight inches. Unknown distances; one minute's rapid firing at a point between 400 and 300 yards, then three volleys at a point between 300 and 200 yards, finishing with half a minute's rapid firing at 100 yards.

The match for the Royal Cambridge Challenge Shield, which is also illustrated here, was won by the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars. It was open to sections of four mounted men, on bona fide troop horses, from each regiment of Household Cavalry and Cavalry of the Line. Sections to ride about three-quarters of a mile, taking three flights of hurdles in the course, and fire dismounted. Seven shots each at 500 and 600 yards.





Col. Sir H. Halford..... 48 Major Young..... 41  
 Corporal Caldwell..... 49 Capt. Gibbs..... 41  
 Captain Dutton Hunt..... 47 Private Lowe..... 37  
 Private M'Vittie..... 47 Qr. Mr. Gouldsmith..... 36  
 Col. Slade..... 47 Corporal Parry..... 30

This is described as the most successful meeting ever held on Wimbledon common, "remarkable for the increased skill shown by the various competitors, for the discovery of marksmen hitherto comparatively unknown, and for the presence of an unprecedented number of visitors from distant lands."

In a speech at a dinner given to the teams who had competed for the Kolapore Cup, Sir Henry Willmot alluded to the extraordinary increase in the number of Colonial teams by which the present year had been marked, and wished that the colonies had been allowed to take a more conspicuous part in certain recent wars, and expressed an opinion that the most effectual kind of Imperial Federation was that which was to be found upon Wimbledon common.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X. H. X.—You stand No. 3 on Commissary Sergeant list.

O.—No. 1 on the Commissary Sergeant list has about 18 years service.

W. G. W.—The report of Naval Constructor Hieborn is not for sale. A copy might be furnished by the Navy Department, on applying therefor.

Service.—The Act approved March 3, 1875, directed that "No more appointments shall be made in the grade of military storekeepers in the Quartermaster's Department and this grade shall cease to exist as soon as the same becomes vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, of the present incumbents."

W. C. R.—The officer of the day is one of the persons authorized to give orders to sentries. If therefore he should demand a sentry's musket on post, the latter would have no other alternative than to obey.

L. R. asks: 1. How long has Battery K, 2d Art., been stationed at Fort Monroe, Va.? Ans.—About twenty years.

2. Who are the officers of the battery at the present time? Ans.—Captain J. H. Calef and Lieuts. G. S. Grimes, A. D. Schenck, G. F. Barney and W. P. Stone.

3. When will the battery have a change of station? Ans.—Whenever the proper military authorities so decide.

G. S. Harrington.—When a company is exercising in the manual first sergeants do not execute arms port except otherwise directed. If in any other way the necessity should arise for the company to execute arms port the first sergeant would certainly not be excepted. First sergeants execute parade rest on dress parade. We know of no other instructions in this matter besides the Tactics. You might, however, find more explicit directions in some of the works elucidating Tactics; for instance, Lieut. Reed's book.

Soldier asks the weight of the lightest bullet, and the quantity of the smallest charge of powder which can be used in a cartridge, Remington 50 cal., for a gallery range of 200 feet, with accuracy; and whether a round (sphere) bullet used similarly to a conical one, has any injurious effects upon the rifle, and give as good results. Ans.—Use a spherical bullet of smaller cal. than the rifle, with a linen patch lubricated, on top of from 6 to 8 grains of powder in the shell, and your gallery practice will improve your gun for real work, if a new one, by rendering it less liable to "lead" when you come to use the regulation naked bullet.

C. S.—An English army corps is supposed to consist of 34,500 men of all ranks, and 12,000 horses. In it there are 3 divisions and a cavalry brigade, with 5 batteries of corps artillery, 2 reserve ammunition columns, the pontoon

train, field park, and other establishments peculiar to the corps. A division consists of 2 brigades of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and a battalion of rifles, 1 company of Royal Engineers, 1 company of Commissariat and Transport Corps, and 3 batteries of artillery. A brigade of cavalry consists of 3 regiments, 1 battery of artillery, and 1 company of Commissariat and Transport Corps. A brigade of infantry consists of 3 battalions and 1 company of Commissariat and Transport Corps.

#### THE MESS.

Go fling the starry banner out,  
 Unfurl it to the sky,  
 Let every noble freeman shout  
 To see it float on high.

Let Canada and Mexico,  
 Go—anywhere you wish—  
 For news has come to town, you know,  
 That Grover's caught a fish.

A man died of "alcoholism" a few days ago, and his widow has been advised to apply for a pension, on the ground that her husband "contracted the disease in the Army."

"You sit on your horse like a butcher," said a pert young officer, who happened to be of royal blood, to a veteran General who was somewhat bent from age. "It is highly probable," responded the old warrior, with a grim smile; "it is because all my life I've been leading calves to the slaughter."

The El Paso Times, "in order to keep abreast with the spirit of energy" which characterizes the press, sent a representative recently to Paso del Norte in order to obtain inside knowledge as to Mexico's preparations for war. A suitable subject for an interview having been secured, the representative asked:

"Have you seen any troops moving or massing anywhere?"

The reply came: "Troops? Well, I should smile! Troops? Gosh, I've seen more troops 'n you could count in a month! The woods is full of 'em! From the city up to Paso del Norte the train what I cum up on jes plowed its way through troops! They were so close they had to sleep standin'. Them what was killed by the train never made a hole in the ranks. Troops? Well, I should sort o' pucker up my under jaw! An' they're all comin' up by horse-power, too, except some, an' they're comin' up by burro-power, 'two soldiers to one power. Troops?"

Lieut. George Monroe had a day off and went to Nantasket. On the boat, with several friends, there was a talk about personal resemblances.

"Wohl! I have been duken for Bismarck, in Berlin," said a German gentleman.

"Aussi, of a time in Paris. I was, as the Count de Paris, aluted, so like him I resembled," said a teacher of French.

"That's nothing," said George; "a fellow came up and slapped me on the back, right on Tremont street the other day, and cried out—'Great Caesar! Is that you?'"

The recent batch of promotions in the Army included one in the—th Infantry, which recalls a good

story to an old Army man here. Many years ago a 1st lieutenant in the—th died at a far western post where the commanding officer was an old bachelor light cavalryman. The lieutenant left a charming widow, beloved of all who ever knew her, and a 2d lieutenant of his company, who was next for promotion. For the sake of the story the names of Farr, Damp, and Beavens are extemporized to designate the cavalryman, the charming widow, and the second "luff." Major Farr did all that a brother officer could do under such circumstances, and thinking often of the bereaved widow, finally concluded he loved her. He obtained a long leave, came East, laid siege, and Mrs. Damp rejoined the Army as Mrs. Farr. It happened that Lieutenant Beavens, then promoted to the dead man's place, was in the same city at the time, also on leave, and while other officers were expressing surprise at Major Farr's promotion to the ranks of the Benedicts, remarked: "Well! I suppose we may as well regard poor Damp's affairs fully administered upon now. I've got his rank and Farr's got the widow. It seems to settle everything up."—Critic.

The Italian papers state that the Pope has purchased the Palace Mignannelli for the sum of \$300,000, and intends fitting it up as a printing and publishing office, which will probably entail an additional expense of \$100,000. It is said that he has long been engaged in publishing religious works, and that the business has grown to large dimensions. Wait till His Holiness begins to read his proofs for a test of his infallibility.—Commercial Advertiser.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Madagascar, was, not many years ago, a midshipman of the English Navy.

The French are adopting the system England had in 1849 of keeping certain ships half manned, as the English do their 1st Reserve Squadron, except during their yearly monthly cruise.

SOME tall shooting is reported from India. Lieut. Orr, of the Hyderabad Contingent, it is said, has bagged in a month a dozen tigers and tigresses, besides a wild buffalo, antelope and other large game.

The Japanese Army Department intends to construct 50 new forts, and to rebuild all the forts now existing, so as to make the coast defences of Japan more efficient. No fewer than 900 guns have been ordered from the manufactory of Herr Krupp.

GRAVE doubts are, it is said, entertained about H. M. S. Imperieuse. She is already immersed down to her water-line, and yet has some 1,400 tons of stores to ship, which when put on board will probably bring her down another 20 inches, causing the armor belt to be lower in the water than was originally intended, and the torpedo tubes to be submerged contrary to design. The Naval and Military Record says: "Sir Edward Reed's heart must laugh within him on hearing how well his prophecy about this vessel's unseaworthiness has proved his critical acumen in naval architecture. Fancy the Constructive Department of the Admiralty being 1,400 tons out of their reckoning as to her displacement, the model barbettes ship with her stores and armament floating some four feet lower in the water than she was designed to do."



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A NEW compound called "candillium" having been submitted to the Admiralty by Mr. F. Noel as a substitute for gun-metal, experiments are to be made at Chatham with samples.

THERE is a movement on foot in the French Army to do away with the canteen, except for service, and to allow soldiers in barracks or permanent quarters to dine like other civilized beings off plates and dishes.

It does not seem that Persia entertains very friendly feelings towards Russia at present. A recent telegram from Ashabad says that the Persian Government has strictly prohibited the export of corn and fruit into the Trans-Caspian.

"It is believed," says the *Times*, "that one of the results of the recommendations of the committee now engaged in considering the question of compulsory retirement in the army will be the prospective abolition of the rule under which an officer attains the rank of colonel by reason of four years' service as a lieutenant-colonel."

GENERAL BOULANGER has appointed the officers who are to represent France at the foreign manoeuvres. No French mission will be sent to the manoeuvres taking place in Alsace. In Italy, owing to the outbreak of cholera in the Peninsula, the military manoeuvres have been countermanded. The officers appointed are: For Austria-Hungary—Gen. de La Bonnière de Beaumont, Lieut.-Col. Chevroton, Capt. de Pange, Military Attaché. For Russia—Gen. de la Hayrie, Lieut.-Col. de Masin, Captain La Chaise, Col. de Sermet, Military Attaché. For Sweden—Commandant Cardot, Attaché; Capt. Appert, Military Attaché. For Switzerland—Commandant Zédé, Commandant Sever, Military Attaché; Capt. Francofort.

THE latest despatches from Central America seem to indicate that the revolution in Honduras headed by General Delgado is a failure.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, as Naval Lord of the Admiralty, is to make a thorough weeding out of "brown paper" ships and one paper reports 80 ships as scheduled for sale.

A SHIP laden with dynamite and gunpowder which had gone ashore exploded at Havre. There were originally 22 tons of dynamite on board besides the powder. A portion had been removed, but 100 cases of dynamite and 900 kilograms of powder exploded. The explosion was terrific, and several persons in the town were injured.

THE French Admiralty have given orders for the construction of a seagoing torpedo vessel of a new type and unparalleled speed, to be called the *torpilleur*. Her length will be 46 metres, breadth, 4.80 metres, draught, 2.55 metres, with a displacement of 148 tons. In addition to her torpedoes she is to be mounted with two guns. Her speed is to be 46 kilometres an hour. This, it is claimed, will be quicker than the speed of any war vessel existing.

According to *Le Progres Militaire*, English contractors have offered to construct for the Spanish Government four large ironclads, each upwards of 10,000 tons, speed 25 knots, to carry two guns, price over £400,000 each; fifteen men of war, of the *Esmeralda* type, of 3,000 to 5,000 tons, minimum speed 20 knots; armament, guns of 25 to 30 tons. Ten to cost £280,000 each, five £200,000 each; 40 torpedo cruisers, upwards of 2,500 tons each, speed 20 knots; 20 to cost £80,000 each, 20 £40,000 each; 120 torpedo boats, 75 to carry coal for voyages of from 1,500 to 2,000 miles, 45 for coast defence, the former to cost £11,000 each, the latter £8,000; 6 transports of 4,000 tons, at £16,000 each.

A BICYCLIST troop, on the Austrian model, will take part in the forthcoming manoeuvres of the 15th French Army Corps.

THE Trans-Caspian railway to Merv has been completed. It is to be continued to the Amu-Daria, and will have other ramifications of a purely strategical nature.

VERY poor accounts are received of the Armstrong guns supplied to the Brazilian Government. The outcry against these guns has been so great in Rio that Admiral Costa Azevedo has retired, and the new Minister of Marine has announced that the approved and adopted ordnance of the Brazilian Government is the Whitworth, and that the Armstrong system has only been on trial.

THE Portuguese warship *Alfonso Albuquerque*, having on board the King of Portugal, failed to find Plymouth, England, and is reported to have gone up Channel as far as the Start Point in a vain search for the western port. Here she was met by a yacht and shown the way back to the Eddystone, where a pilot was taken on board, and the ship was brought safely into port.

SINCE 1879 the French Army military bands perform "The Marseillaise" wherever they are called to take part in any ceremony, but as it appears there is no recognized version of the French national tune, bandmasters make the most of their musical abilities to arrange, transpose, and elaborately orchestrate it according to their personal taste or inspiration. Hence, no two bands could perform together without a previous rehearsal in common. Gen. Boulanger has now asked all bandmasters to forward to him their favorite transcriptions. One among these will be selected to become the official national tune. It will be published at the expense of the State.

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A NORWEGIAN Commission, after experimenting with Krupp and De Bange guns, have unanimously decided in favor of the latter.

The superintendent of the English Royal Gun Factory has received the report of the experts sent down to examine the guns of the *Ajax*. The guns are reported to be perfectly sound and serviceable. The A tube is uninjured and the statement that the axial vent had gone wrong arose from the fact that the vent had not been properly screwed home after it had been taken out for cleansing purposes.

SHELLS seem to be much more effective as civil than as military weapons. It is reported that as a wagon load of old artillery material, which a dealer in iron had bought from the English Government at public auction, was being discharged on the 14th inst. at the purchaser's place of business in St. Petersburg, a 9 in. shell, supposed to have been duly unloaded, burst in the midst of a number of people, killing 16 persons, including four children, on the spot. Others were more or less seriously injured.

THE Manchester Ship Canal will extend from the deep water of the Mersey at Eastham—a point on the Cheshire shore just above and almost opposite to Liverpool—and will proceed thence by Ellesmere Port, Runcorn, Warrington and Barton, to Manchester, being in length about 35 miles. It will have a minimum depth of 26 ft. of water, and will be wide enough for the largest vessels to pass each other at any point, and may be compared with Suez and Amsterdam Canal in width and depth as follows: Suez—Depth, 26 ft.; bottom width, 72 ft. Amsterdam—Depth, 23 ft.; bottom width, 89 ft.

Broad Arrow says: "Those who viewed, as we did the other day, the torpedo boats in commission as they lay in one of the wet docks at Portsmouth, can well realize the discomfort of those on board, which, at all events in harbor, might be reduced to a minimum, were they attached to a properly fitted and torpedo-carrying armed store-ship, which we have all along advocated. A dozen seagoing torpedo-boats, say from 115 to 150 ft., or even 200 ft., might form a squadron under the command of a captain. The officers and crew would then have a proper mess on board the ship we propose, and the boats themselves, when moored for the night, have a proportion of their crew only in charge.

NOTWITHSTANDING the difficulties arising from exceptionally heavy rains and the hardness of the rock met with, work on the Corinth Canal proceeded successfully during last winter. In the month of December alone 500,000 cubic feet were excavated.

COLONELS RAVENHILL and Phillips, who were sent to Canada, to purchase such horses as could be landed in England within the regulation price find that the prices asked by Canadian horse breeders, and the freights demanded by railway companies and shipowners together, have prevented much business being done.

A SHORT time ago the Portuguese Government commissioned the Austrian Small Arms Factory at Steyr to supply 40,000 rifles of small calibre, on the system of Lieut. Guédes. Shortly after commencing the manufacture, however, it was found by experiment on the range at Tancos, that the weapons in question were highly defective, and Lieut. Guédes was unable, it seems, to suggest any practical improvement. The *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* (Berlin) now reports that an arrangement has been concluded between the Portuguese War Office and the Austrian factory, by which the latter is to supply 40,000 Kropatschek rifles of 8 mm. calibre in place of the condemned weapons.

THE immense masses of snow, says the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* (Berlin), by which all northern countries are covered during many months of the year, would render all military operations impossible but for the aid of the snow-shoe. In Norway snow-shoe exercises are annually undertaken in winter; and the following instance may afford some idea of their military value: A detachment of infantry was ordered to cross a plateau 100 m. high and 10 km. long, the places of departure and arrival being of equal elevation. The main body, without snow-shoes, required, it was found, 2 hours 45 minutes; the advanced guard, with snow-shoes, 1 hour 45 minutes; the patrols, with snow-shoes, from 1 hour 25 minutes to 1 hour 30 minutes. The men provided with snow-shoes arrived quite fresh; those without them were wholly exhausted at the end of their journey. On the following day a number of men with snow-shoes covered the double distance in 2 hours 30 minutes; and on another occasion the single journey required only 1 hour 8 minutes.

R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago, are now making especially for the Officers of the Army and Navy a new and very fine Havana hand-made cigar, known as "TANSILL'S REINA." They are put up in beautiful packages of 25 cigars, each cigar banded. They come in three sizes, 4¼, 4½, and 4¾, inches, while their moderate cost, viz. \$65, \$70, and \$75 per thousand brings them within the reach of the entire Service.

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#### MARRIED.

EYRE-KLINK.—At Vallejo, Cal., Aug. 14, Ensign M. K. EYRE, U. S. Navy, to Miss CARRIE KLINK.

SARGENT-APPLEGATE.—At Fort Klamath, Ore., Aug. 15, Lieutenant H. H. SARGENT, 2d U. S. Cavalry, to Miss ALICE C. APPLGATE.

#### DIED.

BULLIS.—At San Antonio, Tex., August 16, Mrs. BULLIS, wife of Captain J. L. Bullis, 24th U. S. Infantry.

COGSWELL.—At Philadelphia, August 5, Mrs. C. A. COGSWELL, mother of Lieutenant J. K. Cogswell, U. S. Navy.

GILL.—At Asbury Park, N. J., August 21, Captain WILLIAM H. GILL, Military Storekeeper U. S. Army, in the 59th year of his age.

LUDIN.—At Nyack, N. Y., August 20, of congestion of the brain, Mr. GEORGE A. LUDIN, son-in-law of Chief Engineer Louis J. Allen, U. S. N., aged 27 years 3 months and 8 days.

NEIL.—At Detroit, Mich., August 15, in the 70th year of her age, ANNA M. NEIL, wife of John G. Neil, of Columbus, O., and mother of Captain C. A. Coolidge, 7th U. S. Infantry, and E. B. Coolidge, formerly of the U. S. Navy.

QUIN.—At Mapleview, Pa., MARY BENBRIDGE, widow of John Quin, Master, U. S. Navy.

SEAWELL.—At his home in Gloucester Co., Va., August 12, M. BOSWELL SEAWELL, nephew of General Washington Seawell, U. S. Army, retired, in the 70th year of his age.

WEINBERG.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., August 23, 2d Lieutenant JEROME J. WEINBERG, 13th U. S. Infantry.

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lity of make in this department we refer to statement published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, February 13, page 585, No. 28, Vol. 23

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The Mutual Benefit Life Association of America invites inquiry into its methods. It would be glad, if possible, to obtain the address of some one at each Army post, at each Naval station, and upon the vessels of the Navy and the Revenue Marine, who will undertake to act as its agent upon proper terms, to investigate its methods and to explain them to those who may desire insurance.

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SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Sept. 14, 1886, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this depot, Miscellaneous Quartermaster's Stores, such as Tools, Iron Pipe, Fittings, etc., etc., specified on schedule to be seen and had at this office. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the Department.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there. Bids and information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished by this office on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores, to be opened Sept. 14, 1886," and be addressed to the undersigned.

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